The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

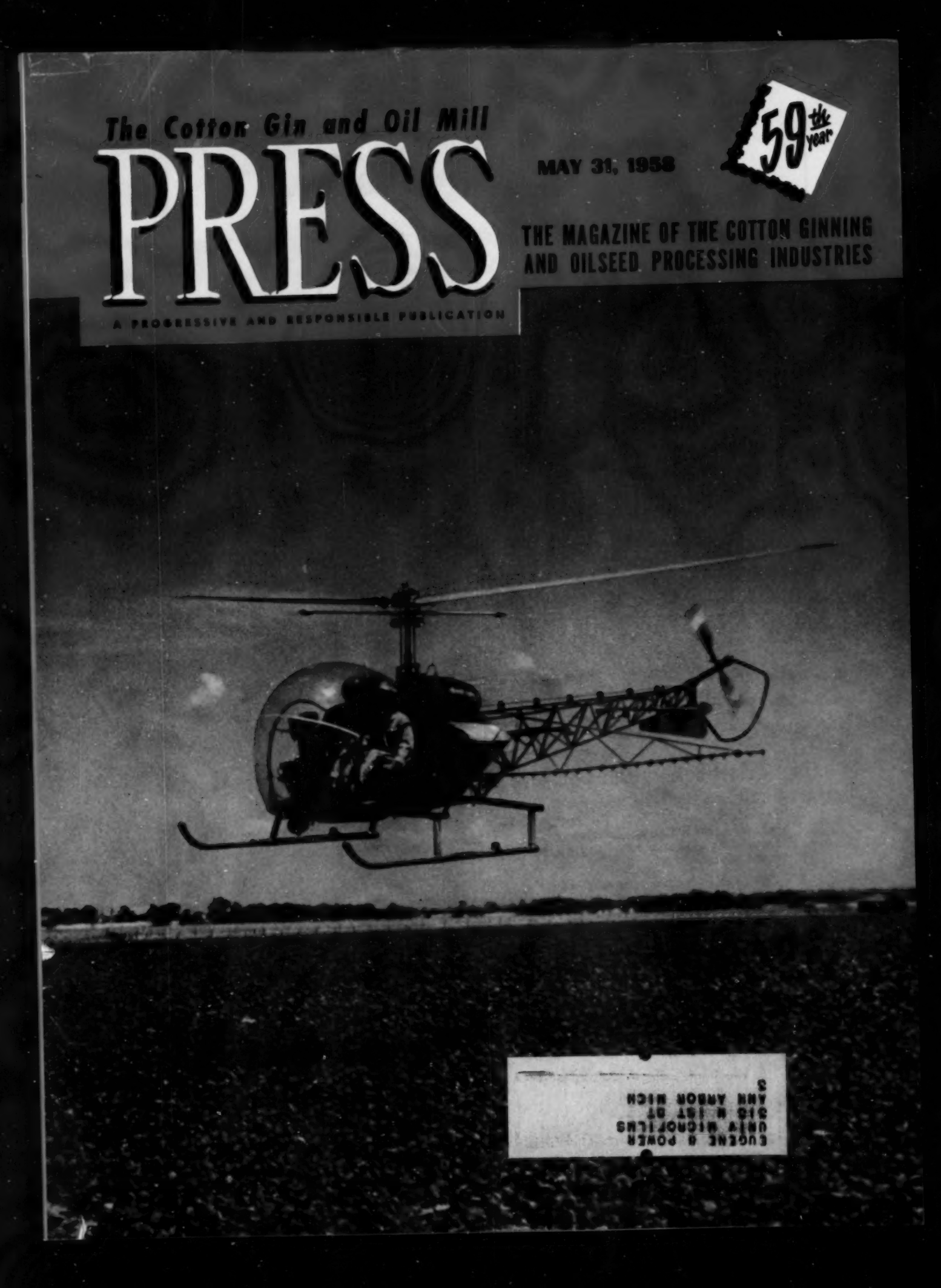
PRESS

MAY 31, 1958

59th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



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3

"LUM" LUMMUS *Sez* . . . .



Keep Your Cotton Dry

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1. Improves drying, increases capacity, saves gas and power.
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LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO. Columbus, Ga. U. S. A. · Dallas · Fresno · Memphis

Continental's **D F B**

LINT CLEANER

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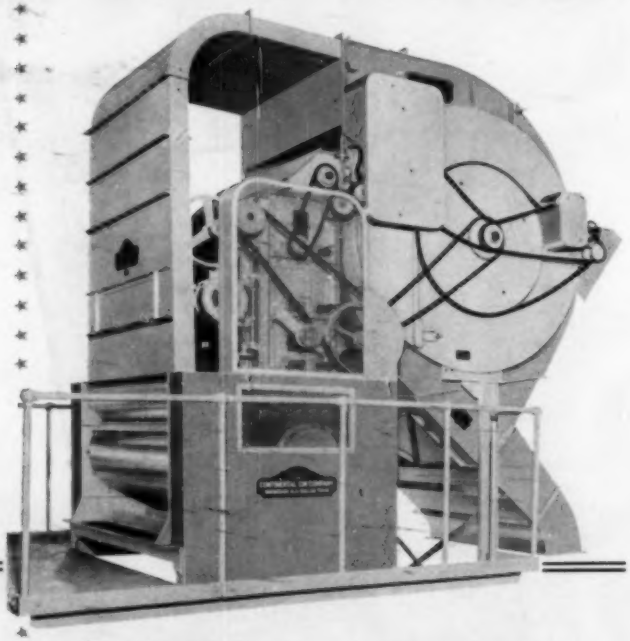
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Introduced in 1957. Sales the first year far exceeded all expectations. Demand in 1958 is expected to surpass last year.

The D.F.B. is the answer, whether used for single or double-lint cleaning:

for

- Improved Grades
- Low Power Consumption
- Easy Installation



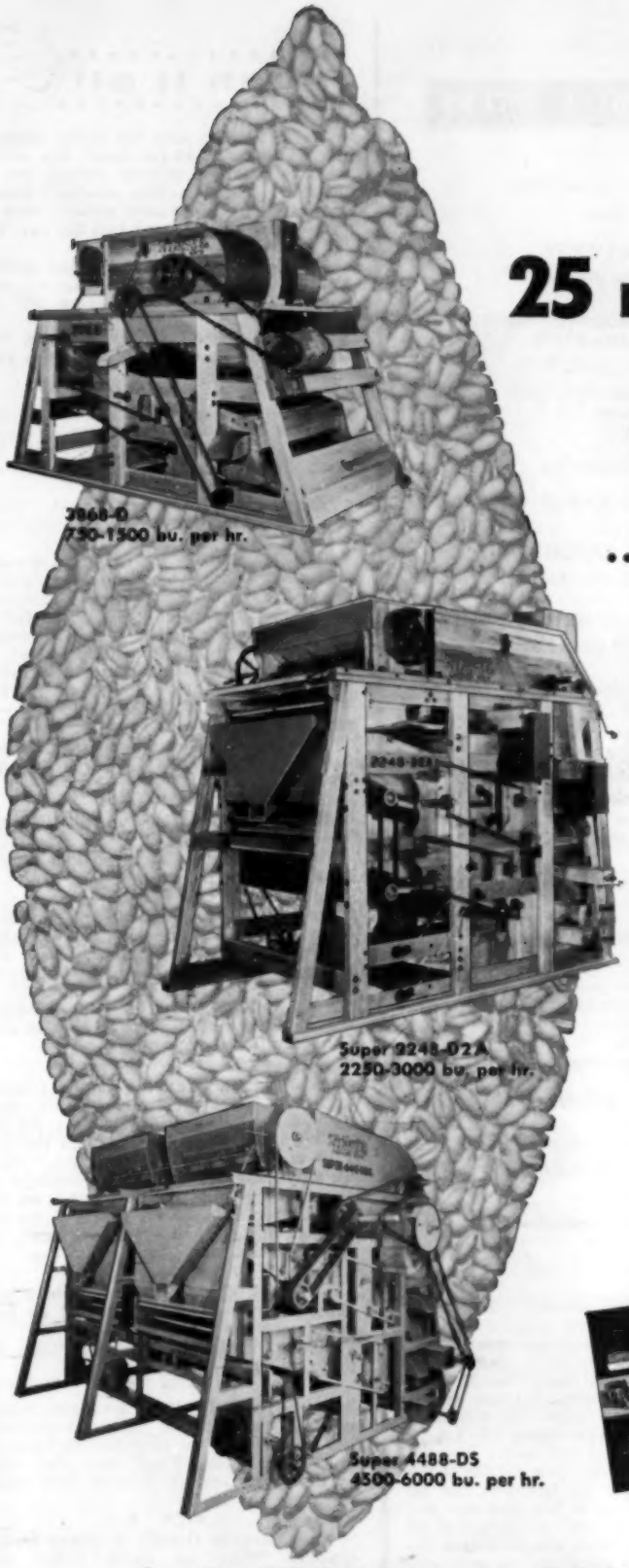
* ***Write now for latest descriptive Bulletin.***

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25 new high-capacity *Clippers*

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makes a complete line coverage totaling 28 different *models . . . sizes . . . screen and air arrangements* . . . your preference all-steel or wood construction . . . capacities range from 750 to 6000 bushels per hour.

Each of these "extra-well-built" machines provide that continuous-run, big capacity you demand *plus thorough cleaning* never before attained by a fast cleaner.

Hundreds of these powerful Clippers are paying their way with extra profits in plants of all sizes—from the largest terminals to the smallest country points.

The trend is to modern, precision-built screen and air cleaners. *Install Clippers—the trademark that has set the pace for nearly ¾ of a century.*



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A. T. FERRELL & COMPANY
Saginaw, Michigan

CLIPPER
GRAIN • SEED AND BEAN CLEANERS

VOL. 59 MAY 31, 1958 NO. 11

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

* * *

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:
NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
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ALABAMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ARIZONA GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
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*

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

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ON OUR COVER:

The old and new—the old problem of insects, and the new approach of helicopter spraying is shown in our cover picture. The helicopter does an efficient job of applying defoliation chemicals to cotton for better mechanical harvesting. Spraying by helicopter for insect control has also proved successful on a variety of crops. The downdraft from the helicopter blades forces the spray through the thickest foliage and reaches even the undersides of the leaves. Very little drifting of the chemicals occurs because the helicopter can be handled and turned so easily. We think this picture of "the old and the new" is very typical of the members of our industry, always looking for a better, newer way to tackle the old problems.

Photo by John Jeter

laugh it off

The little brat rode the hobby horse in the toy department for hours. His doting parents pleaded, offered bribes, but to no avail. Their darling wouldn't budge. Finally, jolly ole Santa walked over to the child and whispered into his ear. The kid was off in a jiffy.

On the way home the curious mother asked, "What did Santa say to you, sweetie, that made you jump off the horse?"

The little brat replied, "He said, 'Get the devil off that horse or I'll break your little neck'."

• • •

Two boys were walking down a street together. One boy was eating an apple.

The one with no apple said to the boy with the apple, "If I had an apple I would give it to you."

The boy with the apple said, "What are you kicking about—I got it, ain't I?"

• • •

The teacher in a little backwoods school was at the blackboard explaining arithmetic problems, and was delighted to see that the gangling lad, her dullest pupil, was giving slack-jawed attention. Her happy thought was that, at last, he was begining to understand. So when she had finished, she said to him, "You were so interested, Cicero, that I'm certain you want to ask more questions."

"Yes'm," drawled Cicero. "I got one to ask—where do them figures go when you rub 'em out?"

• • •

The football player rushed into his ancient history class fifteen minutes late. "I hate to be late!" he panted to a classmate. "I need the sleep."

• • •

In a Paris cafe at an early morning hour a guest sat sleeping at his table. One waiter said to another, "Now I've seen you waken that fellow five times. Why don't you send him on home?"

"Do you think I should?" replied the other. "Each time I wake him up he asks for the bill and pays it."

• • •

A salesman, in trying to sell a refrigerator, pleaded, "Lady, you save enough on your food bill to pay for it."

"We are paying for a car on the carfare we save," said the woman. "Then, we're paying for a washing machine on the laundry bills we save, and we are paying for a house on the rent we are saving. It looks like we just can't afford to save any more now."

• • •

The clerk at the bookshop told a student, "Here's a book that will do half your work for you."

"Great," said the student. "Give me two of them."

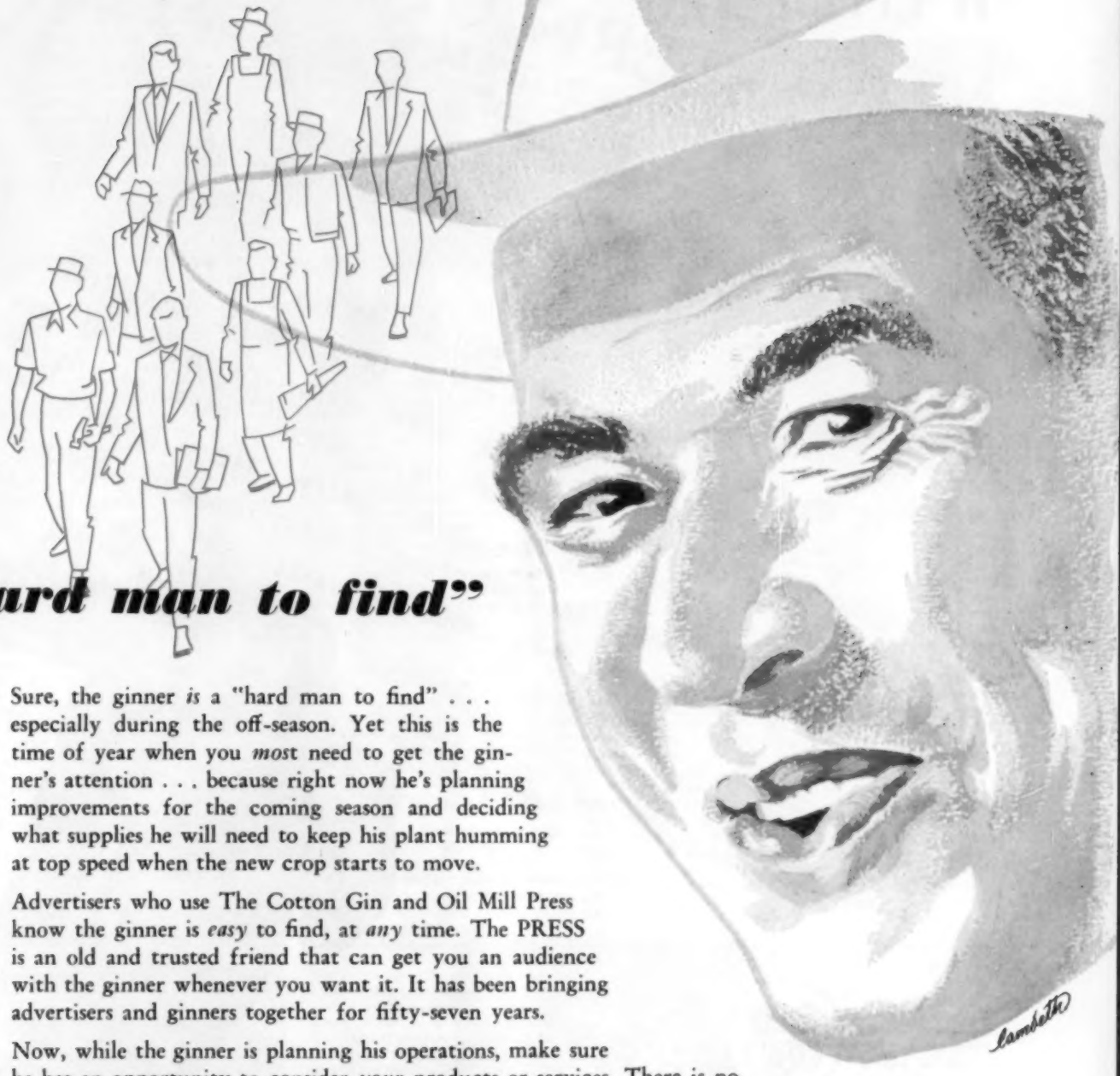
• • •

Last year I made a New Year's resolution to refrain from all alcoholic beverages and to stop fooling around with the girls. That was the most miserable afternoon I have ever spent in my whole life.

• • •

Man Motorist (barely avoiding broadcrash): "Why on earth didn't you signal?"

Girl ditto (who has crossed into home entrance): "I always turn in here, stupid!"



"hard man to find"

Sure, the ginner *is* a "hard man to find" . . . especially during the off-season. Yet this is the time of year when you *most* need to get the ginner's attention . . . because right now he's planning improvements for the coming season and deciding what supplies he will need to keep his plant humming at top speed when the new crop starts to move.

Advertisers who use The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press know the ginner is *easy* to find, at *any* time. The PRESS is an old and trusted friend that can get you an audience with the ginner whenever you want it. It has been bringing advertisers and ginners together for fifty-seven years.

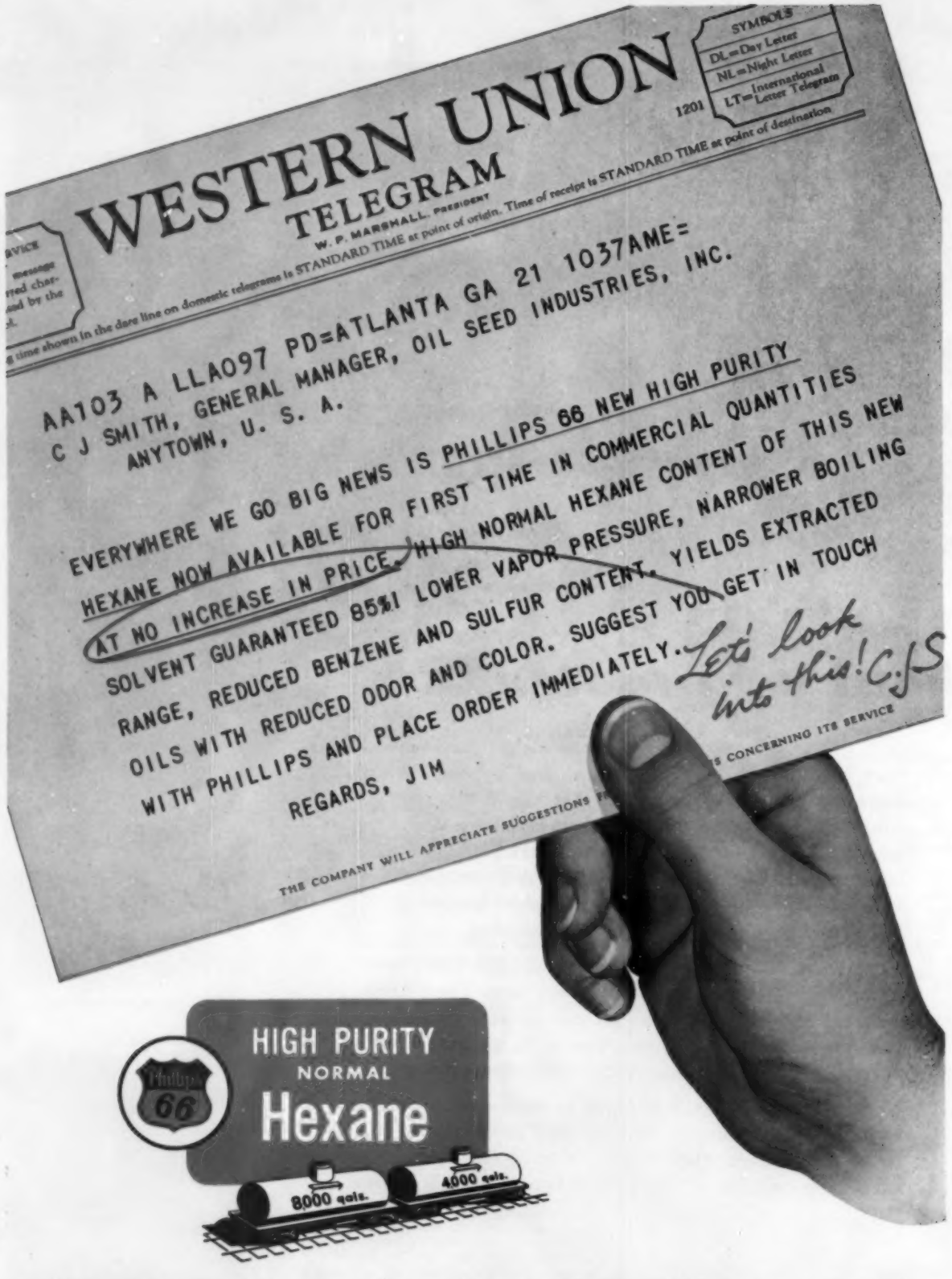
Now, while the ginner is planning his operations, make sure he has an opportunity to consider *your* products or services. There is no better . . . or more effective way . . . to do this than through the advertising columns of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.



the cotton gin and oil mill Press

3116 commerce st dallas 26, texas

This is our fifty-ninth year of publication



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY • Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma ☎ Bartlesville 6600

Spinners

define cotton quality, reflect it in price—

Ginners

WILL SUPPLY IT

SPINNERS and COTTON BUYERS should understand that producers and ginners want to do everything they can to meet cotton users' quality requirements. Two research leaders emphasized this in recent talks before the cotton buyers' division of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association in Charleston.

James A. Luscombe, in charge, USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Clemson, S.C., told the mill representatives that growers and ginners will supply the quality needed — if they know what buyers want. Buyers should work for scientifically-identifiable measurements of quality.

Charles M. Merkel, in charge, USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., declared that present ginning methods and equipment were developed to meet market requirements in cotton quality.



LUSCOMBE

Luscombe's talk emphasized the importance of mutual understanding of problems and terms, and the desire of producers and ginners to meet mills' requirements. He pointed out how indefinite are many of the terms used to refer to cotton. Cotton quality measurements used today, he said, often mean different things to different people. Many are so general that exactness is impossible.

• **Drying Cotton** — Luscombe described research in drying cotton as follows: "The Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory conducted a series of tests for the 1956 crop year, using two locations and two methods of harvest. When using measurements accepted as standards, and applying statistically sound sampling procedures, it was found that there was a highly statistically-significant difference of upper-half mean length and mean length of fiber between cotton not dried and cotton dried. We used 180° F. temperature of air at the point of introduction of cotton into the drying air. Measurement was by Fibrograph. Upper-half mean length for cotton not dried measured 1.0248 inches compared to 1.0162 inches for dried. Mean length measured .8090 inches for cotton not dried and .7996 inches for dried cotton. Consequently there was no difference in the uniformity index.

"The question in the interpretation of results would then be: 'Of what practical benefit is there in knowing there is a difference of .0086 inches in upper-half mean length; .0094 inches in mean length; and no difference in uniformity index?'

"The interpratation is further confused because we established, in this same test, that there were greater differences in the measurements between methods of harvest, than between different ginning treatments. This trend of greater differences between cottons as they come from the field than between cottons subjected to different gin treatments held true for all measures of evaluation employed."

• **Other Definitions Needed** — "Much discussion evolves from neps, seed coat fragments and short fibers in the ginned lint," Luscombe continued. "Can we truthfully say what constitutes each of these defects and unanimously agree on the identification of each? Can we agree on the causes of each and the end result from different degrees of contamination? It would appear to me that an imperfection in yarn is a defect that could and should be counted in concrete terms regardless of the causes, whether nep, seed coat fragment, leaf trash, grass or anything else.

"Then too, how short or how long is a short fiber? Is this thing of quality, or excellence of some special attribute, freedom from all fibers one-eighth-inch and shorter, one-fourth-inch or shorter or should all fibers be the same length?

"Apparently, quality of cotton is, at the present time, being measured in terms of that special attribute—cleanliness. Smoothness of preparation and color also enter into determination of quality but are probably of secondary importance. This is a very good example of the insufficiency of price in reflecting the real results of research in cotton quality preservation.

"Machinery is available and is being used across the Cotton Belt to lower the trash content of lint and eliminate rough preparation. Engineering achievements in the development of machinery to clean and dry cotton have largely forged ahead of the development of instruments to measure the physical properties of the cotton fiber and, in turn, control the machinery of optimum retention of those properties. The rapid changes in harvesting techniques have placed an added burden on those agencies working on

(Continued on Page 28)



MERKEL

Prices paid for cotton, based on grade, have dictated the type of processing at gins for many years, as they do now, Merkel told the representatives of spinners. He pointed out that heavy penalties for "rough preparation" influenced growers to seek the establishment of research laboratories and caused the development and installation of cotton driers in gins.

"Mill people have viewed the use of driers in gins with mixed emotions over the years," Merkel said. "Our Laboratories have conducted hundreds of tests to determine the effects of artificial drying on spinning quality. These studies clearly show that drying can be beneficial or harmful, depending on how it is used on different types of cotton. Studies specifically show that, if fiber and seed separation is accomplished when the fiber moisture content is about seven percent, the preparation, from the classer's point of view, is satisfactory, and the fiber and spinning properties are preserved to the maximum extent. Slight reductions in upper-half mean length as measured on the Fibrograph and reductions in yarn strength are associated with ginning cottons below five percent fiber moisture content.

"Perhaps over-use of driers at gins in efforts to clean modern cottons has caused some trouble at the mill. Here again the *dollar sign* plays a major part in commercial practices. The farmer is demanding higher grades from the gin. Ginners respond by using drying to enhance cleaning."

• **Harvesting Forced Changes**—"Shortages of labor and the necessity for reducing production costs following World War II resulted in the widespread use of mechanical harvesting machines. These machines pick good quality cottons, but cottons which contain more foreign matter and moisture than hand-picked cottons. When ginned on simple

(Continued on Page 28)

Mill Adds Boat Business

Zach McClendon, Monticello, Ark., has added a boat business to his operations at Drew Cottonseed Oil Mill.

MonArk Boat Co., Monticello, manufactures several sizes of aluminum boats and Zach says he plans to give special attention to ginners and crushers desiring fishing boats for their customers or themselves.

Gin at Meadow, Texas Sold

Virgil Travis, Travis Gin, Brownfield, Texas, and Homan D. Moorhead, Brownfield, have bought the West Texas Gin at Meadow, formerly owned by Quanah Cotton Oil Co.

At Biloxi, June 12-13

Crushers Will Hear Smith and Waller

■ **MISSISSIPPI Association lists speakers and entertainment.**

C. C. Smith and T. M. Waller will be among guest speakers June 12-13 at the annual convention of Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Smith is vice-president of National Bank of Commerce, Memphis, and Waller is the Mississippi Extension Service leader who developed the state cotton improvement contest in cooperation with crushers and other cotton industry groups.



C. C. SMITH

Dr. W. D. McCain, president, Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg; and James Hicky, president, National Cottonseed Products Association, also will address the convention.

A traditional pre-convention feature, the annual barbecue, is scheduled for Wednesday evening, June 11.



T. M. WALLER

"Time and Eternity," a film on the space age, will be presented on the Friday program; and special entertainment is scheduled Thursday evening.

Officers of the Mississippi Association are H. S. Simmons, Kosciusko, president; S. B. Shaifer, Leland, vice-president; and Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

■ **FRANK J. SAUNDERS has been named division traffic manager for Paymaster, Southland and Western Divisions of Anderson, Clayton & Co. Abilene is his headquarters.**



Stocks Maintained in Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas; Charleston, South Carolina

Outstanding Program Planned

Cotton Congress Meeting Set

■ **HARLINGEN, Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico, to be hosts to annual event.**

Outstanding cotton men will speak before the American Cotton Congress in Harlingen, Texas, June 5-7.

"We feel that we have one of the finest cotton programs ever arranged for the Congress," Burris C. Jackson, Congress chairman, said. He is from Hillsboro, Texas.

"Theme for the Congress will be Cotton International. It is a fact that Americans can grow cotton better than anybody else in the world. But present U.S. policies are keeping us from selling the cotton. Experts will discuss steps that could be taken to help us sell the cotton," he added.

A feature will be a visit to a Mexican agricultural experiment station, gins, oil mills and cotton producing areas. After the tour Mexican cotton men will entertain the Congress in Matamoros.

The convention program will open with a welcome address by Shelby Longoria, cotton merchant, Matamoros. "Cotton International" will be the keynote address by Jackson. "Cotton in the World Situation" is the subject of a talk by Laman Fleming, Jr., which will be followed by the tour of Mexico. That evening the group will be guests at a cocktail party and dinner in Matamoros.

June 6 events will begin with a talk "Cotton Insect Control North and South of the Border," by Dial F. Martin, USDA Entomology Research Division, Brownsville; "U.S. Pricing Policies and International Problems," by Everett R. Cook, president, Cotton Council International, and chairman of the board, Cook and Co., Memphis; "Cotton Growing in the Matamoros Area," by Oscar Guerra Elizonodo, representative of Mexican Minister of Agriculture; and "Cotton and Its Synthetic Competitors," a talk by Dr. M. K. Horne, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

The luncheon speaker that day will be Thomas C. Mann, assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Washington, who will discuss "Cotton and American Foreign Trade Policy." The luncheon will be followed by a visit to the Pink Bollworm Research Center in Brownsville and a tour of the port. Dinner that evening will be held in the Harlingen Country Club and the featured speaker will be Marvin L. McLain, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, who will talk on "Cotton and the Problems That Lie Ahead."

Ernest Carpenter, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S.C., will open the sessions June 7, with an address, "Quality Cottons for Domestic Mills." "Lower Rio Grande Cotton Problems and Their Progress," will be discussed by C. A. Burleson of Texas A&M College System; and Keith Walden, president, Farmers Investment Co., Tucson, Ariz., will talk on "How to Restore Confidence of Better Cotton Growers"; a noon barbecue at Rio Farms, and a tour of the farms and Weslaco Experiment Station wll conclude the meeting.

A beach party on Padre Island and a shopping tour in Old Mexico headline a special entertainment program for the women attending. The party will be held the opening day of the Congress and will conclude with a dinner at the Jetties Cafe on the island. The following morning the women will go to Matamoros, across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, for a shopping and sightseeing tour, to be concluded with a luncheon at the Palmetto Inn in Brownsville.

Mrs. Vernon M. Murphy is chairman of the special committee named by the Harlingen Chamber of Commerce Cotton committee to entertain the women attending the Congress. Mrs. Murphy is being assisted by Mrs. J. B. Brady, Mrs. Mike Powers, Mrs. Dial Dunkin, Mrs. James L. Mayer, Mrs. Stanley B. Crockett, Mrs. Robert W. Harper, Mrs. Newton A. Spilman and Mrs. Jeff Bell.

New Movie on Cotton

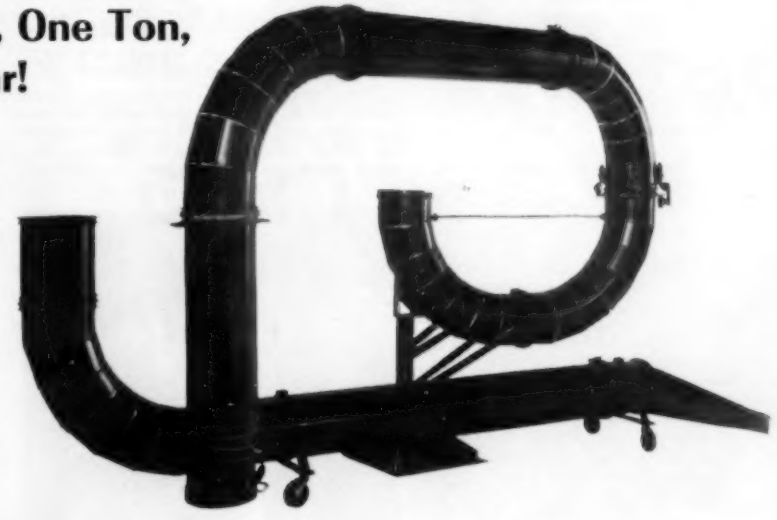
"Cotton Pickin' Money," a sound, color movie, had its premiere in May at Cedartown, Ga. J. Aubrey Smith, Georgia Extension Service editor, filmed the movie in Polk County. Van Godfrey, 4-H Club boy of Cedartown, is shown in a human interest story featuring sound production practices which enabled him to earn money for a college education.

■ **W. F. SHANNON is manager of Paymaster Gin, Elk City, Okla., succeeding D. D. McCLAIN, retired.**

BOX CAR UNLOADING

One Man, One KW, One Ton, One Hour, One Car!

With a Phelps Pneumatic Unloader and this pipe arrangement, which is mounted on a pedestal to swing freely into a box car, one man can feed the suction to capacity. This has been the major handicap of unloading box cars by air. We recommend this for soybeans and all products that will flow. The elbows can be rubber-lined. This will keep the wear to a minimum, and the elbows may be relined a second time.



Hubert Phelps
MACHINERY COMPANY
1700 EAST NINTH ST. — PHONE FRANKLIN 5-1141 — LITTLE ROCK, ARK.



SCENES HERE are from Oklahoma Crushers' Association convention. Top left are, left to right, Edgar L. McVicker, whose resignation as secretary-treasurer is reported in the accompanying article; Mrs. McVicker, Incoming President John Thornton, Clinton; and Mrs. Gertrude E. Mace, Oklahoma City, new vice-president. Picture at top right was made during the annual banquet. Lower photo shows B. W. Heath, Oklahoma City, outgoing president; Mrs. Heath and their son, David.



Still Optimistic

Oklahoma's Cotton Future Discussed

■ CRUSHERS hear Loden and Anderson at annual meeting; name Thornton president.

Oklahoma oil mill men chose Quartz Mountain Lodge, located near Lone Wolf, for the forty-ninth annual meeting of Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association on May 19-20. Seventy-five registrants—crushers, their wives and children, and guests—enjoyed themselves at this resort in Quartz Mountain State Park, but there was little optimism in the face of declining cotton acreage and subsequent sharp decreases in seed production.

Named to head the Association for 1958-59 was John Thornton of Clinton. New vice-president, succeeding Thornton, is Mrs. Gertrude E. Mace of Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, secretary-treasurer, has resigned and Mrs. Roberta Reubell (pictured on this page) has been appointed to his position. Outgoing president is B. W. Heath, Oklahoma City.

Directors were all re-elected. They are Mrs. Mace; M. L. Williams, Elk City; John C. Pearson, Jr., Guthrie; A. L. Hazelton, Oklahoma City; R. M. Lucas, Chickasha; G. N. Irish, Muskogee; R. J. Richardson, Oklahoma City.

No business sessions were held the first day of the meeting, Monday, May 19, but many took part in the fishing derby on Lake Altus, on which the Lodge is located, some played golf at nearby Altus, others toured the Lugert-Altus Irrigation District, and some just loafed in the sun.

The convention on Tuesday heard two fine talks by Dale Anderson of Durant, Oklahoma representative of the National Cotton Council, and Dr. Harold D. Loden, of Anderson, Clayton & Co.'s Paymaster Farm, Plainview, Texas.

Anderson employed words and pictures to portray many closely related activities of the Council, to describe that organization's responsibilities to every branch of the cotton industry, and to underline the many ways in which the Council has benefited cotton.

The title of Doctor Loden's talk was "Cotton Production Potentials," but he told his listeners it might as well be called "Where we are, why we are there, and where can we go from here?"

The manager of Paymaster Farm pulled no punches in discussing current problems and the short-range prospects for cotton production in Oklahoma. In a word, they are not bright. But, he said, "We must take the attitude that these problems are not insurmountable and through our individual efforts, and the activities of trade associations, something can be done to improve the general situation.

"In the beginning," he said, "I believe we can agree without reservation on one point: our future does not lie in the acreage reserve phase of the Soil Bank. Oklahoma estimates indicate 373,000 acres of the total state allotment of 827,000 acres have been placed in the cotton acreage reserve program. This approximates 45 percent of the state's potential production."

Doctor Loden emphasized the tremendous total effect of the program: "Not only has the cotton industry suffered reduced volume in ginning, oil milling and other aspects of our industry, but the entire agricultural economy has experienced a proportionate reduction of business. We must also recognize the importance of market losses to synthetics and foreign growths, and it is quite often as difficult to regain a market, once it has been lost, as it is to establish new markets."

In discussing staple lengths and their relationship to current cotton production and consumption trends, the speaker injected the first of several optimis-

(Continued on Page 22)



MRS. ROBERTA REUBELL was appointed executive secretary of Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association by directors of the two groups at a meeting May 26 in Oklahoma City. She succeeds Edgar L. McVicker, who resigned to accept a position with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, at Anadarko, Okla. Mrs. Reubell has been with the two cotton organizations for 10 years, serving as secretary to the late Horace Hayden, to J. D. Fleming and to McVicker. Many friends in the industry will join the staff of The Press in extending best wishes to her and to McVicker. (The Press on March 22 published a feature article about Mrs. Reubell.)

Little Miss Cotton Visits New York

Little Miss Cotton, Cheryl Ann Summers of East Point, Ga., spent a busy week in New York publicizing cotton following her selection May 16 in Memphis.

The Little Miss Cotton program is cosponsored by the National Cotton Council and 19 fabric and finishing firms, including Avondale Mills, Inc., Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., Sanforized Division of Cluett-body & Co.; Cranston Print Works Co., Dan River Mills, Fuller Fabrics, Inc., Galey & Lord, Greenwood Mills, Inc., Leslie & Co., William Lind Co., Mission Valley Mills, Inc., Mooresville Mills, Pilot Mills, Inc., Reeves Bros., Riegel Textiles, Inc., J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., and John Wolf Textiles.

Ginners Set Meetings

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association has set the following dates for three district meetings; all starting at 11 a.m.:

Districts 13-14—June 4, Little Creek Motel, Harlingen.

District 11-12—June 9, Riverside Country Club, Robstown.

District 10—June 24, Fort Bend Country Club, Richmond.

Co-op Members To Meet

Valley Cooperative Oil Mill, Harlingen, Texas, will hold its annual meeting June 10. F. M. Vining is president and Parke T. Moore is manager. Sixteen cooperative gins and five non-members owning 40 gins comprise the membership.

Cook Is Ginner of Month

Arlie B. Cook, manager, Rangerville Cooperative Gin, San Benito, Texas, has been named Texas Cooperative Ginner of the Month for May. His contributions were reviewed in the Texas Cooperative News.

Suit on "Save Way"

Safeway Stores has filed a petition in federal court against use of the name, "Save Way," for feeds made by Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. Chickasha has had a trade mark application for "Save Way" pending since Feb. 5, 1957.

Judge Cotton Windows

Dick Rathbone, Ranchers' Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, and Sam Seitz, Calcot, Bakersfield, assisted in the National Cotton Week window display judging at Porterville, Calif.

Al Jaffee, Dallas, Dies

Al Jaffee, vice-president, Jaffee Cotton Products Co., Dallas, died May 26. Survivors are two brothers, H. S. and Julius Jaffee, both of Dallas.

■ **JACK ROHR, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, is passing out cigars for the fourth boy in the family. He arrived May 20.**

Lone Star Bag and Bagging Has Executive Changes

Lone Star Bag and Bagging Co., Houston, has announced several changes in executive titles. Officers now are M. M. Feld, board chairman; Benj Feld, president; Herbert Levi, executive vice-president; W. G. Fullick, vice-president and sales manager; and M. M. Feld, Jr., secretary.

Co-op Buys Combs Gin

Combs Independent Gin in Terry County, Texas, has been sold to Meadow Farmers' Co-op Gin.

Retired Ginner Dies

Everett Gragg, 72, retired cotton ginner who died at McFarland, Calif., was buried May 24 at Broken Arrow, Okla. He operated gins in Fort Gibson, Okla., and at McFarland before retiring. He is survived by his wife, three sons, three daughters, three step-sons, two step-daughters, two sisters and five brothers.

Cen-Tex To Have Meeting

Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Thorndale, Texas, will have its annual meeting June 17, Murrell Rogers, manager, has announced. Representatives of 28 member gins will attend.

YEAR... AFTER YEAR AFTER YEAR

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In Dallas, June 9-11

International Oil Mill Men Gather

■ BAKER HOTEL to be superintendents' headquarters; O. J. Jones will preside at meeting.

The Baker Hotel in Dallas will be the scene of the annual convention of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, June 9-11.

Highlights of the convention will include the annual address by President O. J. Jones. Burris C. Jackson, chairman, American Cotton Congress, will speak on "Problems Facing the American Cotton Industry." Other topics during the first day will be "A Comparison Between Oilseeds Processing Operations in the Mississippi Valley and the West Coast," given by Sidney Switzer, superintendent, Camp Cotton Oil Co., Shafter, Calif.; "Planning and Controling Production," by Professor A. R. Burgess, industrial engineering department, Texas A&M College and "Accidents Will Happen." by E. B. (Dick) Free, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene.

The second day will feature talks on "The Need for Cottonseed Research," by Garlon A. Harper, director, research and education division, National Cottonseed Products Association; a special report "How Do Our Employers Rate Us,"



O. J. JONES

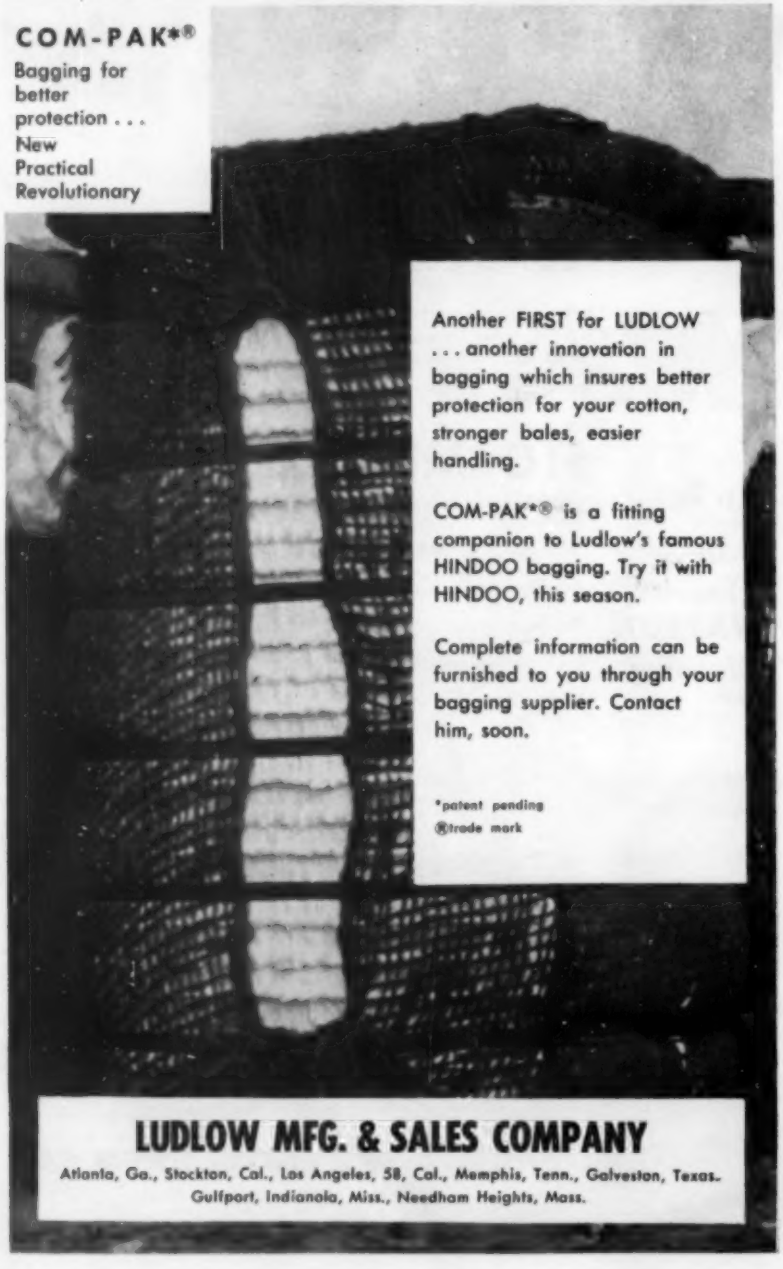
(a review of findings by the Oil Mill Operators Short Course held at Texas A&M, May 7-9, 1958) given by Orville Williams, Western Cottonoil Co., Abiene; "A Brief Summary of the Proceedings of the Cottonseed Processing Clinic held at the Southern Regional Laboratory, Feb. 3-4, 1958," presented by E. A. Gastrock, head of chemical engineering investigations, Engineering and Development Laboratory, New Orleans, and a round-table discussion, "What is the Next Move to Get Off Dead Center in Oil Milling?" Subjects and panel members will be: cottonseed storage, G. A. Ward, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Phoenix, and H. L. Southall, Union Oil Co., Inc., Bunkie, La.; cleaning cottonseed, H. D. Reeves, general superintendent, Simmons Cotton Oil Mills, Sweetwater, Texas; linter room operations: H. M. Callaway, Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Thorndale, Texas; hulling and separation: F. O. Davis, Industrial Sheet Metal Co., Phoenix. M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, will be the moderator.

The third day's activities will feature a brief report from the Texas Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, given by A. Cecil Wamble, Dr. B. D. Deacon and W. B. Harris, all of the laboratory staff, College Station; a report on the fifth Mexican divisional meeting by S. F. (Walter) Rojas; a report on the West Coast divisional meeting, Long Beach, Calif., by H. F. Crossno; a report on the 1958 annual Short Course for Oil Mill Superintendents at Texas A&M College by Dr. J. D. Lindsay; the president's report, reports of the various committees, and the installation of new officers.

Damon Gin Re-elects

John Mahlmann has been re-elected a director and vice-president, and H. C. Kraft, director and secretary, of Damon, Texas, Farmers' Gin. S. B. Beard is president and board members are Melvin Elster, J. W. Langston, Joe Klinkovsky, Jr., and Ludvik Surovec.

■ KENNETH O. LEWIS, Western field representative, NCPA research and educational division, again will be assistant beef cattle superintendent at the 1958 State Fair of Texas.



• Superintendents Plan Meeting

LATEST METHODS of processing vegetable oilseeds will be discussed by those attending the convention of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, June 4-6, at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. Frank Quinn, superintendent, Minter City Oil Mill, Minter City, Miss., and John Howard, district engineer, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Huntsville, Ala., will be moderators for the program. E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss., is president.

Theme of the meeting will be "Toward A Better 1958 Season," and the program is dedicated to the late Otis Beckham, immediate past president.

The business program will be balanced with entertainment planned by Edgar Tenent, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, and Mrs. Gaulding, ladies' entertainment chairman.

B. C. Lundy, Mississippi Oil Mills, Inc., Greenville, Miss., is convention chairman, assisted by Woodson Campbell, Mississippi Oil Mills, Inc., Hollandale, Miss. John Rother, Industrial Supplies, Memphis, Tenn., is finance chairman, with T. C. Guinee, Southern Engineering and Supply Co., Memphis, and George L. Frank, Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, as co-chairmen.

E. S. Lyle, Dyersburg Oil Mill Co., Dyersburg, Tenn., is program chairman.

Other highlights of the convention will be an address "Oil Mill Balances," by J. Poninski, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; "Progress in Cleaning Cottonseed," by E. A. Gastrock, Southern Laboratory, New Orleans; "The Electronic Monitoring of Stored Seed Temperature," by Guy E. Feaster, P.T.C. Cable Co., Memphis; "Improved Protein Products from Cottonseed," by S. P. Clark, representative, Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, College Station, Texas; "Solvent Extraction of Soybeans and Cottonseed," by Frank McDonald, superintendent, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss., and a report, "Moving of Stored Cottonseed with CO_2 Gas Cylinders," to be presented by O. D. Easley, superintendent, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Memphis, and N. L. Pugh, superintendent at Newport, Ark., for the same organization.

A panel discussion on "Solvent Extraction," will be held with Martin Letchworth, superintendent, Leland Oil Works, Leland, Miss., George R. Simpson, superintendent, Mississippi Oil Mills, Inc., Greenwood, Miss., R. E. Smith, superintendent, Delta Co-Op Mill, Greenwood, Miss., and William L. Shaw, engineer, Southern Cotton Oil Dvision, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Greenville, Miss.



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95 Cents Higher

Ginning Charges Averaged $14.51

GINNING AND WRAPPING a bale of cotton cost an average of $14.51 in the U.S. during the 1957-58 season. This was 95 cents per bale more than the 1956-57 average, USDA reports.

Beltwide charges for bagging and ties averaged $4.13 per bale, 11 cents higher than for the prior season. Increased costs to growers for the actual ginning service in most areas did not result from higher rates, but rather from less favorable gin turnouts and from shifts in harvesting methods. Average ginning and wrapping charges per bale ranged by states from $8.96 in Virginia to $18.55 in Missouri.

Charges declined slightly in Arizona and Virginia compared with the previous season, but elsewhere were higher, with increases ranging from 10 cents per bale in Louisiana to more than $1 in California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Roller gins in 1957-58 charged $25.64 per 500-pound bale for ginning and wrapping the approximately 78,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton, as against $23.68 in 1956-57.

• **Methods of Harvesting**—Weather was unfavorable in many parts of the Belt during the 1957-58 harvest. Only 44 percent of the 1957 crop was handpicked, compared with 53 percent of the 1956 crop and 54 percent of both the 1955 and 1954 crops. About 19 percent of the 1957 crop was machine-picked and 24 percent was hand-snapped; 13 percent was machine-stripped, a proportion about twice as great as that for any other recent crop. Although relative use of machine pickers was down slightly on the whole, proportions of machine-picked cotton again increased in Arizona (where 54 percent was so harvested), California (70 percent), and Louisiana (35 percent).

Use of hand-snapping was at an unusually high level in the South Central region and in several Southeastern States. As formerly, machine stripping was confined chiefly to Oklahoma and Texas, but was employed at a record level with 49 and 35 percent, respectively, of the cotton in these two states harvested in this manner.

• **Pounds of Seed Cotton per Bale** — Standard-weight bales of Upland cotton in 1957-58 required 1,430 pounds of handpicked seed cotton, 1,492 pounds of machine-picked, 1,989 of hand-snapped, and 2,261 of machine-stripped. Regardless of the method, more seed cotton was necessary, on the average, to make a standard-weight bale this season than last. A 500-pound bale of American-Egyptian cotton in 1957-58 required 1,533 pounds of handpicked seed cotton.

• **Purchases of Cotton by Ginners**—Ginners bought about one-fifth of the 1957 crop from growers, a proportion about unchanged from the prior two seasons. Only one percent of the crop was sold by growers as seed cotton.

• **Other Charges** — Charges by public cotton warehouses in 1957-58 averaged 80 cents per bale for receiving (up five cents over 1956-57) and 47 cents per bale per month for storage (up four cents). Average charge for compression was $1.42 per bale for standard-density bales and $1.64 for high-density, both charges about 10 cents higher than during 1956-57.

• USDA Leaders Get Service Awards

USDA presented awards for outstanding accomplishments to a number of officials and employees on May 27. Among these were some who are closely associated with the cotton and oilseeds industries.

F. Marion Rhodes, director, Cotton Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, received a Superior Service Award. He was cited for "leadership in formulating and administering complex price support, production adjustment, and surplus disposal programs for cotton; and for effectively representing the U.S. in relationships with foreign cotton importing and exporting countries."

Frank P. Biggs, director, New Orleans office of CSS, received a Superior Service Award for "significant contributions to the cotton industry through his fine relationships with the cotton trade, and efficiency and effectiveness in administering the national cotton program."

Kimbell-Norris Mills Announce Changes

Kimbell-Norris Mills, Fort Worth, have announced a number of personnel changes.

W. B. Vaughan, who has been assistant general manager, has resigned to go in business for himself at San Angelo, Texas.

J. C. Sparks has retired and Robert Hutchison, formerly assistant manager, is managing the Raymondville Cotton Oil Co.

R. E. Hestand is now superintendent of the Sherman, Texas, plants. Ed Vandergriff, former superintendent, was killed in an automobile accident this spring.

D. R. Medley has resigned as superintendent at Lamesa Cotton Oil Co. and no replacement has been named.

■ **W. R. FLIPPIN, Buckeye, was one of the past presidents honored May 26 by Memphis Agricultural Club.**





Mark IV Monitor Presented to Ginner

B. C. GOREE, Plainview, Texas, is the recipient of the Mark IV Monitor automobile air-conditioner which the John E. Mitchell Co. awarded from its booth at the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention. J. B. Bratcher, left, Mark IV distributor at Plainview, is shown presenting the award to Goree.

as viewed from The PRESS Box

• Hicky Urges Action

DECISIONS made by Congress in the next few weeks may determine the future of the cotton oil industry, James Hicky, president, National Cottonseed Products Association, says. In a recent letter to NCPA members, Hicky stressed the urgency of informing farmers, ginners and others as to the need for improved legislation.

NCPA's field representatives—Dalton Gandy, E. T. Hollowell and Kenneth O. Lewis—have visited many oil mill managers and agricultural leaders discussing the importance of united action on cotton. Many ginners and oil mill representatives also have been actively working with farmers and businessmen to point out the situation on cotton legislation.

• Mexican Labor Program

HEARINGS on extension of the Mexican Farm Labor Program will be held June 9 to 11, according to announcement of Representative Gathings of Arkansas, chairman of equipment, supplies and manpower subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee. This is a change in the hearing dates which had been previously set for June 2 to 4.

• Treatment for Cotton

USDA HAS contracted with Texas Women's University, Denton, to test application of metal compounds to cotton fabrics. Preliminary experiments indcate that treating cotton articles with certain metal compounds might give cotton an improved resistance to weathering, mildew, rot and flame, as well as increased water repellency. Contract research planned is to determine whether or not it is feasible to use these compounds to improve cotton fabrics designed for both indoor and outdoor use.

• First Bale Derby

THE ALGODON (Spanish for cotton) Club of Harlingen, Texas, has given the first "official" hint as to when the nation's first bale of 1958 cotton will arrive in Harlingen to claim the $2,500 minimum award offered its producers by the Cotton Committee of the Harlingen Chamber of Commerce. With predictions running from a week to three weeks later this year than last, the club has announced that the ball will be held June 18 at the Harlingen Country Club. The ball will honor the Queen of Cotton, and is customarily held during Cotton Week, which, in turn, starts when the first bale is clocked in at the police station.

• Notes on Soybeans

SOYBEAN production practices for the High Plains of West Texas are outlined in the current issue of Paymaster Farm Facts. Copies are available from Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene.

Planting and weeding are being combined in a single operation by some growers in the Midwest's soybean area. Growers have rigged spray attachments on their planters, and spray a pre-emergence weed killer right over soybean planting rows. The operation is both a time and money saver, and weed control is efficient. Growers have made their own spray rigs, or assembled them from commercial kits that range in price from $16 to $30. The chemical being used is Alanap-3, made by the Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Co.

• Research Needs Listed

COTTON RESEARCH NEEDS were listed by the Delta Council in recommendations adopted at its annual meeting. Among specific needs of the Delta are projects to study cotton varietal resistance to insects, to investigate soil-water-plant relationships, investigations of factors influencing trash content of machine-harvested cotton, and economic study of insect control. The Council also pointed out the need for a pilot spinning plant in the Delta.

• Less Oil Meal Exported

OILSEED MEAL exports are lagging this season. Soybean meal exports, October through March, were 179,446 tons. A year earlier, they were 292,024. Only 6,000 tons of cottonseed meal have been exported, against 26,246 tons in the same six months of last season. Linseed meal exports of 5,853 tons compare with 36,691 tons a year ago. In contrast, 21,790 tons of wheat millfeeds exported are three times the year-ago volume.

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MERRILL E. PRATT



E. H. BROOKS



RICHARD T. DORSEY

• M. E. Pratt Named Board Chairman

MERRILL E. PRATT, president of the Continental Gin Co. since 1938, was promoted May 15 by the company's directors to chairman of the board and Eugene H. Brooks, executive vice-president, was elected president and chief executive officer. The board also elected Richard T. Dorsey vice-president in charge of the company's gin division.

These promotions and re-election of the company's other offcers were announced by George W. Woodruff, Atlanta, chairman of the executive committee, following the directors' meeting in the company's offices.

Officers re-elected were: Nelson J. Kemp, vice-president, finance; George C. Morgan, vice-president, industrial division; Clyde E. Hagler, vice-president, production; Glenn P. McCarty, vice-president, Western District; J. L. Gordon, secretary; B. C. Downs, assistant secretary and R. C. Kirkpatrick, controller.

Pratt served in various capacities and departments of the company from 1916 until his election as president in December, 1938. He was made chief sales engineer in 1932 and in 1934 became vice-president in charge of engineering. A native of Prattville, Ala., he is a graduate of the University of Alabama and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Veteran of World War I. He is a great-great nephew of Daniel Pratt, who



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founded the Daniel Pratt Gin Co., one of Continental's pioneer predecessor companies.

Brooks came with the company in 1922 after leaving the University of California and held positions under the Memphis district office, entering gin machinery sales work in 1924. In 1935 he was transferred to the Dallas division and in 1938 was elected vice-president in charge of the Western District. In 1948 he was elected vice-president in charge of sales for the company and in 1956 was elected executive vice-president.

Dorsey began his career with Continental Gin Co. in 1937 after attending the University of Tennessee and was appointed assistant sales manager of the Memphis district office in 1950. In 1956, he was appointed general sales manager, gin machinery.

Gins Sold in West Texas

Lubbock Cotton Exchange reports the following recent gin transactions in West Texas: purchase of McNabb Gin at Lakeview by Ray Combs; sale of West Texas Gin at Crosbyton to a group of farmers (non co-op); purchase by Bill Gage of the Plains Farmers Gin south of Bovina; sale of Knutson Gin at Idalou to Bill Cox and Frank Guess; acquisition by J. V. Payne and associates of the Lee Massey Gin and the Gaines Farmers Gin, both in the Seminole area; sale by E. A. Henry and D. C. Prince of their gin at Pettit to a group of farmers (non co-op); and the building of gin at Hereford by Horace Barton.

New Bulletins

COTTON INSECT CONTROL PROGRAMS OUTLINED

University of Tennessee has recently published a new leaflet 114 Revised, Cotton Insect Control, outlining recommended practices for the climate, soil and weather in the Tennessee area. It is available from the University.

Circular 179 from the University of Arizona, "Cotton Insect Control in Arizona, 1958" contains an outline of good farming practices with recommendations for the control of insects, compiled by J. N. Roney, Extension entomologist. The publication is available from the University of Arizona, Tuscon.

Cotton Work Reviewed In North Carolina

Cotton research and extension activities of North Carolina State College were reviewed recently at a meeting in Raleigh arranged by North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association. Herb Evans, Jr., Laurinburg, is chairman of the Association's research committee.

Oil mill industry representatives present included W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount; Tom Bridgers, Wilson; Irvin Morgan, Farmville, N.C.; and NCPA Field Representative E. T. Hollowell of Atlanta.

Cotton research programs now in progress and activities of North Carolina Extension Service were summarized, and industry representatives discussed some of the needs of cotton producers.

• Texas Crushers Are Meeting

GALVESTON, MAY 30

MEMBERS and guests are in Galveston to attend the annual convention of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Galvez Hotel is convention headquarters.

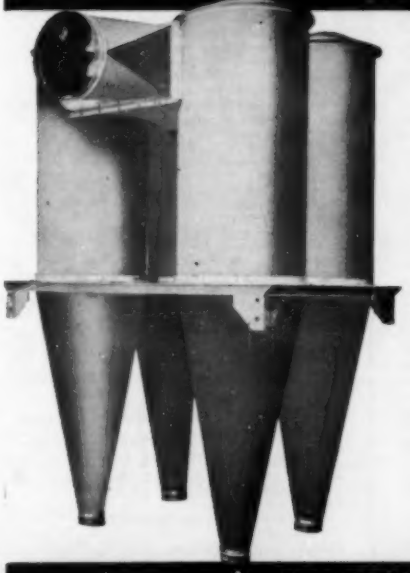
J. W. Simmons, Jr., of Dallas, president, will call the convention to order June 2, and will give his annual address. C. B. Spencer, agricultural director of the Association, will speak to the group on "Cotton is First in Texas." The group will then hear Byron Frierson, assistant general manager, in charge of agriculture, Texas Department of Corrections, speak on "Cotton is First on Prison Farms." M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist of the National Cotton Council will talk on "Cotton Outlook."

Tuesday's schedule will include an address by John Morley, columnist and correspondent from Pacific Palisades, Calif., on "The Global Picture—Uncensored." At this session honorary life memberships will be presented to James R. Gill, Ray W. Grisham, T. P. Hornback and H. E. Wilson. Annual committee reports will conclude the annual convention.

• **Special Entertainment**—Sunday, prior to the official opening of the convention, the past presidents' club luncheon is being held in the Anchor Room, at 1 p.m. Family night is scheduled for Sunday evening, following the fishing rodeo. A ladies' luncheon will be held Monday noon, with a golf tournament and skeet shoot in the afternoon and the annual dinner dance, Monday evening.

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FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. D-K 90" 5-high all-steel cooker; 2 French 5-high 72" expeller cookers. Bauer 199—60" seed cleaner. Bauer 153 separating unit. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line gummer. Carver double-drum hull beater. 141-saw Carver linters. Double-box linter press. Bar hullers. Attrition mills. 20" to 80" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under. Starting boxes and switches.—Sprouse & Cook Machinery Co., 150 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5958.

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INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUtler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE — Complete 4-press hydraulic mill, bargain, terms.—Stone Hargrove, Box 2045, Harlingen, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Continental brush, all modern, all-steel gin, with 2 driers, bur machine, 2 impact cleaners, lint cleaners, Mitchell Super units, all-steel press with E.J. tramper. In operation 1957. Excellent condition.—Estate C. E. Cloutier, Natchitoches, La.

FOR SALE—1 late model Hardwicke-Etter long stroke tramper, good condition. 5-1950 model Hardwicke-Etter saw type lint cleaners, good condition. — Abernathy Farmers Co-operative Gin, Abernathy, Texas.

USED GIN EQUIPMENT BARGAINS

14' Murray Bur Machine (Less supports, inlet & outlet conveyors). All new cylinders, bearings and belts	$3,000.00
2—Rebuilt 24-shelf Tower Driers, Each	1,000.00
2—18" Hull Vacuums (like new), Each	240.00
1—72" Continental Separator with Vacuum (like new)	700.00
1—52⅝" Murray Separator (no vacuum)	350.00
3—52⅝" Murray Separators (completely new), Each	1,000.00
1—Murray Horisontal Press Pump	550.00
1—Continental Vertical Press Pump	650.00
2—Murray 80-Saw Mote Section Gin Stands, Each	1,000.00
1—Murray 36" Multi-blade Fan	130.00
1—Continental Multi-blade Fan	130.00
1—36" Claridge Fan	90.00
1—Single 40" Murray Fan	195.00
1—Double 35" Murray Fan	240.00
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1—GMC Diesel 671, 130 h.p.	2,000.00

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HAVE new all-steel bolted gin building 36' x 92' x 24' wall, 26' x 36' engine room, double suction, erected on your foundation, $11,000. We build seed houses, warehouses, compresses, any type of steel building. Call Marvin R. Mitchell, WH-8-6346, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two complete, all-steel, all-electric late model Murray gins. One 5-80 and one 4-90, both with all grid bar cleaners, 4-cylinder airlines, 2-72" 7-cylinder incline cleaners, 14' bur machines, Super Mitchells, Moss lint cleaners, new Murray Big Reel driers with 3 million BTU heaters, all-steel Murray presses. Each gin has extra large Murray sectional building with two extra large steel warehouses. Five room modern office with 50' truck scales, and several acres of land. Gins are in good condition, located in good water, all-irrigated belt and doing good business. Phone SWift 9-4940, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three modern gins. Machinery only to be moved. All three equipped with lint cleaners and driers. Price range from $20,000 to $30,000. Any one of these gins is a real bargain. Soil Bank has eliminated cotton in their territory.—Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Phone: RIverside 1-1393, Dallas, Texas.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—All-steel outfits for sale: 5-80 Lummus, 4-80 Lummus DM, 3-80 Hardwicke-Etter and 3-80 Continental. 3-80 Murray with steel bound down-packing press. All priced to sell just over junk prices. Exporters please note. Call me quick.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—Continental No. 40 condenser with connecting piping; 1-50" separator, revolving drum type with front and rear connections; 1 wagon telescope; 1 overflow telescope. These items are in good condition.—Carmen Gin Co., Brownsville, Texas. Write E. C. Spicer, mgr., Box 1086, San Benito, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements, Phone REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—5 Super Mitchell extractor feeders. Phone W. J. Ely, Snyder, Texas, or write me at 3109 Avenue U, Snyder, Texas.

FOR SALE—Located at Bradley, Arkansas, one good Continental 10' bur machine with overflow conveyor and steel supports, $1,500.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

LUMMUS COMBER—Latest model for sale—complete including grid bars, catwalks, supports, piping, motors, starts, etc. Make offer first letter.—Valley Gin Company, P. O. Box 548, Peoria, Arizona.

FOR SALE—Bargain prices: One Mitchell heater, 1M BTU, practically new, twin 30" Cen-Tennial trash fans with 30 h.p. motor, V-belt drive and push button starter, practically new, One 100-h.p. 2200 V-motor with V-belt drive, switch and starter. Contact G. N. Irish, Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla. Phone Murray 2-4711.

FOR SALE—Cheap. To be moved. Located at Kingston, Oklahoma. Three-stand Mitchell conveyor distributor, three super Mitchell machines, three 1949 Model 90-saw, all-steel Cen-Tennial Commander gins with lint flue and connections. One 100 h.p. electric motor with starters, switches, conduit, cable and V-belt drive, one set of transmission, shafts, pulleys, belting, conveyor and telescoping. The above priced at $2,500, or will sell separately. Contact Jim Hall, Phone RIverside 1-1393, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin complete—will sell all or any part less buildings. 4-80 Lummus gins, Lummus drier and burner, 4 Mitchell finishing cleaners, 4 Mitchell FEC's, Continental fan No. 45, 2 Claridge fans, No. 17 and No. 40, Mitchell 6-cylinder cleaner, Murray 14' bur machine, Cameron press and pump, all belts, pulleys, shafts, $1,500. Le Roi engine, 165 h.p., $1,250. Terms as desired. — Jerry Moore, CHapel 2-3751, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw all-steel, late model stands, distributor, 4-cylinder overhead cleaner, condenser, Mitchell burner, 1M BTU, fans, pulleys, shafting seed bin, piping and fittings. Bargain prices.—P. A. Bennett, Vaiden, Miss.

SPECIAL BARGAINS — At Haskell, Oklahoma. 4-66" Mitchell Super Units, one 4-80 Mitchell conveyor distributor, 1-52" Continental separator, steel, 2-40" BB steel fans, one twin 30" Murray cast iron fans V-belt drive. 2-40" Phelps unloading fans with 20 h.p. motors and starters. Contact G. N. Irish, Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla. Phone MUrray 2-4711.

FOR SALE—Complete Continental 4-80 model F3 brush gin outfit with 10' triple saw bur machine, 72" impact cleaner, 2 trough drier, 4X huller cleaner feeders, simplex down-packing all-steel press, EJ tramper, Continental diesel engine and steel building. Real bargain. Contact Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Drawer 115, Montgomery, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: One Lummus 1957 comber, 5-80 1951 Murray saw type complete, 4-90 Lummus Jets complete with Hartzell fan and 30 h.p. motor. Gins: 4-80 Continental F3 brush, 5-80 Continental F3 AB, 5-90 Gullett, 4-80 Continental Model C brush with 20 fronts, 3-80 Model C brush, 12-80 glass front Murrays and lint flue for 4, 4-80 glass front Lummus and lint flue, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80, 1949 Lummus. Huller cleaner feeders: 5-80 Continental 4X with hot air ducts for drying and grid bars under cleaners, 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaner, 7-80 Continental Double X, 4-80 Lummus LEF's, 1-80 Lummus MEF. Cleaners: 1-52" 8-cylinder V-drive Stacy, 1-72" 6-cylinder Murray blow-in type, 1-8' wide, 6-cylinder Lummus, 1-52" 4-cylinder Continental, one 7-cylinder 50" V-drive blow-in type Hardwicke-Etter, one 7-cylinder 52" flat belt blow-in type Murray, one 5-cylinder 52" V-drive blow-in type Murray. Driers: 2 Murray Big Reels, one 16-section and one 12-section Lummus Thermo-cleaner. Separators: 1-72" Murray, 1-52" Continental, 1-52" Gullett, 1-72" Lummus. Bur machines: 2-10' Wichitas with 3-cylinder aftercleaners, 1-10' Continental with long overflow conveyor and steel platform, 1-14' steel Hardwicke-Etter with steel platform, 1-14' all-steel, V-drive Lummus, 1-10' all-steel Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in after cleaner, 1-14' Stacy. Condensers: 2-72" 5-discharge Hardwicke-Etters, 1-72" 5-discharge Continental. Burners: Two Hardwicke-Etters, one Murray, one Mitchell. Rotor lifts: Two Hardwicke-Etters. Conveyor distributors: One 4-80 Lummus. Presses: One Continental steel bound up-packing. One Murray all-steel down-packing. One all-steel Hardwicke-Etter single box. Pumps: One each Murray, Continental, Lummus, Cen-Tennial and Alamo. Seed scales: One set Hardwicke-Etter, one set Lummus. Engines: One V-8 Le Roi, two Twin Six MM, one 6-cylinder MM, one 6-cylinder Buda, one 6-cylinder Waukesha. Electric motors and fans in various sizes.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

STEEL BUILDING — Pre-fab., bolted I-beam trusses and 8" column 40' x 120'. Double suction erected on your foundation, $12,875. Any size building. Call Marvin R. Mitchell, FE 1-6660, WH 8-6346, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-60" Mitchell standard feeders, 2-80 saw Murray A/B gins with glass fronts, one Mitchell 60" Super Jem, one Murray ½M burner, one 4-section Murray conveyor distributor.—Phone 13 or write Box 228, Macon, Miss.

FOR SALE—New 40' x 120' with 24' wall gin building in West, Texas. Suction shed, bolted I-beam construction. Bargain. Call Marvin R. Mitchell, Steel Building, FE 1-6660, Dallas Texas.

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- 4-80 saw F3 Continental
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Feeders:
- 5-66" Super Mitchells with grid screens
- 4-60" Super Mitchells with hardened saws and steel brushes
- 5 Continental 67" Master Double X
- 4-66" large Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaners

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- 2-72" Lummus

Distributor:
- 1 Continental with change bale hoppers for 4 stands

Cleaners:
- 1-8' 6-cylinder horizontal Lummus
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- 1 6-cylinder Continental air line cleaner with vacuum
- 1 7-cylinder 70" Murray with 3-cylinder horizontal and 4-cylinder incline with V-belts

Drier: 1 Continental 2-trough
Burner: 1-1½M BTU Continental
Press Pump: 1 Continental
Press: Cen-Tennial, all-steel, righthand, up-packing, slightly used
Fans:
- 1-45" Murray

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FOR SALE—Droppers, cleaners, tower driers, Jembo, press pump, 72" condensers, wagon scales, seed scales and rotary lifts. This is late model—no junk. Also, old press for motes.—Idalou, Texas, P. O. Box 427, Phone 4061.

FOR SALE—Complete outfits to be moved. Two 4-90 Murray, one 4-90 Continental and one 5-80 Murray, all less buildings.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One late model 70" Hardwicke-Etter separator, good condition.—Hale Center Co-op Gin, Hale Center, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: 4-1956 Murray combing lint cleaners with 1957 changeover. These lint cleaners have only ginned 2,800 bales and are in excellent condition. Write or phone Jules Darby, Plaza 4-3311 or Plaza 4-3319, Arnaudville, La.

FOR SALE—Five Continental Model C 80-saw Pratt gins, air blast, with standard huller fronts. Five Continental Model C 80-saw Pratt gins, air blast, with Model 30 huller fronts. 1-37' spike belt distributor with belt, 1-42" spike belt distributor with belt. Two like new, Hinckley Government pattern stick and green leaf machines. One Continental 4X, Model E huller cleaner feeder. One Lummus Super Jet lint cleaner with one section of flue designed for 5-80 setup.—Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Company, Loving, New Mexico.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin, diesel powered, 3 stands, balebreaker, ready to operate. Price, $4,000. Must sell because of illness.—Herman Melcher, Route 3, Fayetteville, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-66" Super units, 5-66" Super units, 6-80 saw Continental 4X feeders. Gin stands: 4-90 saw Hardwicke-Etter, 3 Continental Model F brush, 4 Continental Model E brush, 4-80 saw Cen-Tennial. 2 Continental 10' bur machines. All types of separators, conveyor distributors and other gin equipment. — Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—One complete Murray gin. Perfect condition. Will sell to be moved or to be run. Due to manager's health, must sell immediately. $8,000 for complete gin and buildings. Located 25 miles east of Dallas, Farm Road 7. Write or call Vernon Schrade, CHurchill 5-3304 or CHurchill 5-3347, Rowlett, Texas.

CLEARANCE SALE — Five late model 80-saw Murray gin stands equipped with new style breasts, roll dump and glass fronts, in good condition, $400 each. Nine Continental lint cleaners, with couplings, short flues, bypasses, fans and drag belt for installing behind each gin stand, at $500 each. One 10' all-steel Lummus bur machine with new brushes, bearings and saws, complete with spreader box $1,000. One 14' all-steel Lummus bur machine in good condition, $1,150. One practically new 14' Continental model 500 bur machine with factory steel supports, platform, ladder, return conveyor and trough, two-way steel intake bypass and dirt and bur vacuum cylinder at one half new price—Will guarantee to be as good as new. 300 steel split pulleys, miscellaneous sizes at ¼ new price. V-sheaves, while they last at ½ price. One late model Murray fully enclosed medium stroke ball bearing tramper, completely reconditioned and repainted with all new bearings, $500. Separators from ¼ to ½ price, all completely reconditioned, repainted and guaranteed. Reconditioned fans guaranteed at less than ½ price. One 12-cylinder M-M gas engine, purchased new in 1950 or 1951, and guaranteed to be in excellent operating condition, $1,200. Five 1950 or 1951 model Murray saw type lint cleaners with short flues, bypasses and fans at $400 each. One two trough Continental drier with one million BTU Continental heater, all for $200. One No. 18 Murray Big Reel with cross setting $500. One 12-unit Lummus Thermo in excellent condition, $300. Five 9" screw elevators, while they last at ½ price. One 62" Gullett round type steel down draft condenser with intake and exhaust, $250. One 48" Lummus steel updraft condenser, $100. One set Lummus single hopper cottonseed scales, $100. Hundreds of other items in our Waco stock similarly priced to clear our warehouses for other machinery to come in. Sale good for only 10 days after issue.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Complete gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experienced cotton ginner and repair man. Position now open.—Thrall Cooperative Gin Co., Thrall, Texas.

EXPERIENCED gin manager. Familiar with modern machinery, handling of cotton and large operations.—Box MP, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

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SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, $3,875.00 Net. (2) 200 HP New Master, Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/900 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, $5,130.00. — W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One L-3000 Le Roi 12-cylinder engine with drive complete—Wells Farmers Co-op Gins, Route 3, O,Donnell, Texas. B. J. McLaurin, manager.

FOR SALE—Le Roi engine, 165 h.p., complete with starter, pulleys, drive belt and tower. $1,250 cash or terms.—Jerry Moore, CHapel 2-3751, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Le Roi L3000-RXISV 12-cylinder 300-350 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin—6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, HAmilton 8-4606, 3200 Grand Avenue, Dallas Texas.

FOR SALE—One soap press, type K Simplex press, Serial No. 121-Z-2629, used only a few weeks, good as new. Will sell cheap.—Cotton Products Co., Inc., Opelousas, La.

FOR SALE—100 double deck used wood Army cots. With or without new ACA cotton pads.—H. H. Corley, Box 535, Stamford, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-125 h.p. G-A-W 12½ x 16 2-cylinder, 2-cycle, natural gas Cooper Bessemer engine. New heads and new governor. Air tanks and air jammer, all for $750, Madill, Oklahoma. Contact Jim Hall, phone RIveraide 1-1393, Box 751, Dallas, Texas.

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B. Ubberson Gets Strung Out

Seed Hogs—Women's Checks—L. Tobian

(Editor's Note: B. Ubberson, the Sage of Chitling Switch, Ark., covers a wide field in his philosophizing—such as all the way from seed hogs to the checks, checks, checks women write and the stories Louis Tobian tells. Three of B.'s recent letters follow—with his views spelled out as only Ubberson can spell.)

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.
May 30, 1958

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I think that when I was in the oil mill business one of the highest complimants ever paid to me by a competitor was one time when a feller called me a seed hog.

He was a young feller and he did not know about how I been through the mill how I had tried to live up to the Code of Trade Practices about how I had given up and gone to the boss and quit and about how I had seed hogs to the right of me, seed hogs to the left of me, and seed hogs in front of me (noble six hundred). He did not know that the most of them were a bunch of liars and sharp shooters. He did not know that I had to violate the law in order to find out just what them highbinders was doing to me. They is a lot of things he didn't know and of course he did not know he was paying me a compliment because all I was doing was using a book to be guided by and I half read that book off and on all of my life.

He ast me how it was that I bought so much cottonseed and I told him that I learned it from a book and he perked up and said what book was that and I told him that it was a best seller. He kept on and I ast him if he belonged to a church and he said that he was raised in a church and I told him that it wasn't necessary for him to ast me any more questions. But he said he wanted to know about this here book.

He was a likeable young feller and I finely told him that some of the things in this here book was pretty raw and most of them were more than good and it all depended on the way he read it and took the spirt of it. He said well what was the book so I had to tell him that it was the Bible.

YOUR'N,
B. Ubberson.

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.
May 30, 1958

DERE MR. EDITOR:

Mrs. Ubberson has some kind of a degree from some college of music and dramatics and sometimes she gets my goat which is a old saying but it don't mean nothing because I don't own a goat and if I did I would get rid of the thing.

You take the other night now we was sitting in the living room as it is called but I don't know why because we live in every room in the house and the only time we live in the living room is when we give a party but anyways she ast me what I was reading and I told her I was reading a whodunit. Then she says it looks to me like you would read something that would improve your mind because the Good Lord knows it needs improving. I half a long time ago got used to cracks like that so I kept my trap closed. Sometimes people call your mouth a trap but dont ast me why.

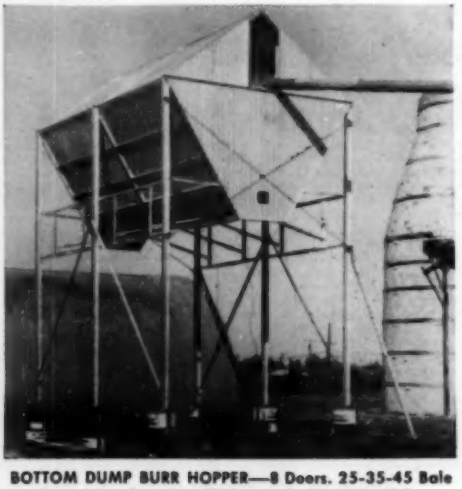
She kept on needling me without using no needle because if she had I would of kicked her on the shin. I have lived with her for 40 years but I never once laid a hand in anger on her but I half kicked her a few times and I find that it is not necessary to hit a woman after you kick her if you kick her hard enough.

Anyways, I ast her what she was reading and she said that she was reading Gertrude Stein and she said just listen to this here beautiful expression A rose is a rose is a rose. She put a lot of drama in it and said such imagination such this that and the other but I wasn't listening and finely she said you are not hearing what I said and I said no and she said how would you describe a rose. I looked at her right hard and said well I would call it a flower that reminded me of a funeral. She said I thought so. Well, Mr. Editor, I seen that there was

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no chance of keeping on with my book and so I thought I would take a few cracks. Looky here I said if you don't quit using your favorite stationery I am going to have to go down to the bank and make a loan a loan a loan. She said what are you talking about my favorite stationery and I said I am talking about bank checks checks checks. She said you don't half to repeat it I heard you and I said well it is beautiful according to what you said about your friend Gertrude Stein.

She said well you are impossible and the next time I marry I will pick out a man who has a esthetic mind and I said well all right and I will tell you that the next time I marry I will pick a woman who is paralyzed in both arms and can't write no checks. And so it went on far into the night as the saying goes but about 15 minutes later after the last crack she took I was safe in the arms of Morphus whoever that guy is.

YOUR'N, YOUR'N, YOUR'N,
B. Ubberson.

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.
MAY 30, 1958

DERE MR. EDITOR:

They is a feller who lives in Dallas who we will call Louis Tobian because that is his name. At some kind of a meeting in Memphis which is in Tennessee Louis told a story to make out a point of his and I want to repeat it. He said that back in the days when flour was selling for seven and no/100ths dollars a bbl. they was a coupla merchants at a cross roads town and one of them had a big sign that said flour eight and no/100ths dollars a bbl. and the feller on the other side of the street had a sign that said flour seven and no/100ths dollars a bbl. A customer went into the place that had the lowest price and the feller told him he did not half no flour so he went across the road and ast the price and the merchant told him. The buyer said that man across the road is selling flour for one and no/100ths dollars less than that and the merchant ast him why he didn't buy it there and the feller told him that he would but that the feller didn't half no flour and so the merchant told him well if I didn't half no flour I would give it away. You might not think that that is a good story but it is because it reminds me of the time about five or six year ago when a lot of soy bean buyers was cutting each others throats on price and some feller came out with a whopping price that nobody would meet. When sellers drove up to sell the feller some beans he told them that he was full up and didn't half room to put another bean and some of them drove over to the mill I was trying to run and I told them the price we paid. They said so and so is paying such and such a price and I said well take them to him and they said he was full up and couldn't take no beans and I said well if I was full up I would pay three times as much as he is paying. I don't remember how the thing finally came out but the feller ain't in business no more. Louis, I wish you would tell the Editor of THE PRESS why you told the story in the first place because I forgot —but it made your point.

YOUR'N,
—B. U.

T. H. Hopper Is Honored By Louisiana Chemists

T. H. Hopper, New Orleans, a veteran research worker and administrator, was honored recently by the Louisiana chapter of the American Institute of Chemists, when he was presented with the Honor Scroll of the Chapter for 1957. The award is given annually to an individual for an outstanding contribution to the advancement of chemistry.

Hopper is chief of the industrial crops laboratory of the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, with headquarters at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Work done under his guidance by both research scientists and by industry which has been widely accepted includes analytical methods for determining free and total gossypol in cottonseed materials; and oil, moisture and free fatty acids in castor beans and pomace, and moisture in peanuts, adopted as standard methods by the American Oil Chemists' Society; a method of determining starch in plants, adopted by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and an extensive test standardization and validation program, under the auspices of the American Society for Testing Materials. This work has contributed materially to the standardization and wide acceptance of the instrumental testing of cotton. He has also taken the lead in research which has isolated and identified key constituents in cotton fiber, cottonseed, and peanuts.

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Oklahoma Crushers

(Continued from Page 10)

tic notes when he said, "The West Texas-Oklahoma area has a number of physical characteristics which are very favorable in a study of long-term cotton production potentials. At the same time, climate places certain barriers on the types of cotton most profitably grown and the staple lengths produced. Climate—both length of growing season and amount of rainfall—is the major factor resulting in the production of the area (West Texas-Oklahoma) being predominately one inch or less in staple length." Few possibilities exist for major changes in this picture in the immediate future. But, he said, from the long range viewpoint the picture is somewhat brighter.

Because consumption of short staple cottons has decreased at a more rapid rate than the production of those staples, the West Texas-Oklahoma area has made certain varietal shifts during the past two decades. And while these shifts have resulted in an upward trend of average staple length, the current average length is still considerably below the desirable 1-1/32"-1-3/32" level. Thus, Doctor Loden concluded, "A shift to available commercial varieties with this length staple does not appear to be the answer since, during most years, length of growing season, temperatures, and rainfall pattern do not permit the production of these longer staple lengths."

Turning to the possibility of breeding a variety of desired staple length for West Texas-Oklahoma, the speaker said research in progress within both private and institutional developmental programs is encouraging and that progress is being made.

In discussing another possibility—improvement in manufacturing performance of present staple lengths—Doctor Loden said: "Any improvement in the spinning performance of West Texas-Oklahoma cotton would result in increased consumption. Two possibilities exist in this respect. First, improvement of quality by safeguarding inherent fiber properties throughout the growing, harvesting, and ginning processes . . . Secondly, recent research developments indicate the possibility of improvement in spinning performance of cotton without any increase in staple length. It has already been demonstrated in experimental strains that a change in fiber types can result in a significant increase of number-strength-products for 22's yarn. The magnitude of such increases in spinning performance is equal to an increase of 1/32 to 3/32 inch in staple length. The factor in this development is utilization of fibers with small diameter rather than flat fibers generally characteristic of Upland cotton varieties. The fiber and spinning aspects of this problem are beyond the experimental stages, with current efforts being devoted to incorporate these improved fiber properties into commercially acceptable agronomic types."

Doctor Loden touched on the competitive position of West Texas-Oklahoma growths with foreign growth and concluded that an analysis of foreign competition is not nearly so dark as many believe. "Considering only the irrigated areas of West Texas-Oklahoma," he asserted, "no foreign area is capable of producing cotton in a more favorable competitive position, provided we are permitted to compete to the limits of our productive capacity. The situation in the dry land areas is not as bright due to the limitations placed upon productive capacity by seasonal variations in rainfall. Even so, the competitive position is favorable because of such assets as large expanses adapted to mechanized production, educated and capable farm operators and modern agribusiness methods."

Economical use of increased amounts of machinery, with greater capital investment, requires an operation of sufficient size to justify the investment in machinery and permit amortization of investment over a reasonable number of years. And it is at this point, the speaker said, that the tragic effect of acreage reduction programs is evident. "American cotton farmers have scientific knowhow and mechanical facilities to produce cotton at a per unit cost as low, or lower, than any area in the world. Yet the potentially low cost cotton farmer is denied the privilege of trying to compete. The operation of an economical unit requires adequate acreage to permit efficient use of technological advancements and production techniques. Scale of operation is now restricted by arbitrary acreage limitations. The result is that producers who can be technically efficient are not allowed to be economically efficient."

Doctor Loden listed four basic production principles which, if followed, will maintain for West Texas-Oklahoma cotton characters such as strength, fiber development and higher grades. They are: (1) Planting of adapted varieties which result in lowest per unit cost and highest return per acre. (2) Judicious use of fertilizers in accordance with crop and soil needs. (3) Proper insect control. (4) The employment of the best possible harvesting methods. A study of present methods, the speaker pointed out, particularly in years with bad growing conditions as experienced during 1957 throughout most of West Texas and Oklahoma, indicates a need for a reappraisal of present harvesting methods with the goal of producing the greatest quantity of highest quality lint. Return to free competitive economy, he emphasized, and use of price support programs as a crutch rather than a market, will demand that more attention be given to harvesting.

Entertainment features of the convention on Tuesday, in addition to the fishing derby the opening day, included a luncheon for the ladies, the annual golf tournament at Altus Country Club, an afternoon bridge and canasta party, and the annual banquet. The installation of officers and awarding of prizes took place at the banquet, which was followed by dancing on the Quartz Mountain Lodge patio.



Cotton Wives Model

Fresno Cotton Wives' Club modeled cotton styles in a fashion show May 21 at the home of Mrs. W. A. Crockett. Models included Mmes. Earl Cecil, Burton Leiper, George Helvey, Walter Clark, J. E. O'Neill, Jr., Lorene Smith, Berson Fry and others.

Cotton wives assisting with the observance include Mmes. Thomas Brown, Ludwig Bischoff, Hollis McNeilly, Thomas McLaughlin, William Hammond, Jack Coursey, Kenneth Inman, A. T. Mann, George Cavanaugh, William Bogard and Milo Erwin.

Directors Re-elected

Dick Groefsema, manager, Dos Palos Cooperative Gin, Merced County, Calif., announces the re-election of the following directors: Joe S. Catrina, Roy Martinelli, Archie Swindle, Everett Dye, Manuel Mancebo, Jr., and Joe G. Machado, Jr.

■ **JACK WHETSTONE, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, has been elected a director of Texas Society of Association Executives.**



from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Farm Bill Dying** — Washington is going sour on an omnibus farm bill—despite the continuing hoopla about it and despite the start this week of full Senate Agriculture Committee hearings.

There's much less political mileage in an omnibus bill now than when one was first undertaken. Cattle and hog prices are riding high in those sections of the country where farmers switch their vote between the "ins" and the "outs" depending on the size of farmers' bank accounts.

The congeniality that showed in subcommittee meetings just a few months ago has given way to exploding tempers. You'll recall that bickering among commodity interests precluded farm legislation last session, and that all this was to be solved by allowing each group of commodity men a clear channel to "write its own." In part, it was solved—or at least postponed. Fussing now is within, rather than among, groups. USDA, for example, isn't willing to put its okay on any cotton program that isn't its own. Neither is the powerful American Farm Bureau. And Congress wants no part of either.

Upshot is the atmosphere of futility that now prevails on Capitol Hill. Old hands at legislating ask what's the sense in heated sessions to write a bill that probably couldn't pass Congress and which, if passed, would face an almost certain veto.

Nevertheless, an omnibus farm bill is going to be written, and brought to a vote. Two reasons why: Lawmakers have committed themselves, have gone too far to pigeonhole it! And, second, should livestock prices bust between now and fall elections, farm state congressmen will have put themselves on record as "having tried."

Choice Plan Passes

At presstime, the House Agricultural Subcommittee considering cotton programs had recommended to the full committee a "choice plan" similar to that recommended by the National Cotton Council board of directors (see article elsewhere in this issue). Individual farmers would choose between increased acreage and lower supports, or fewer acres and higher support levels. As pointed out in the accompanying Washington Bureau report, however, any cotton plan still faces rough going before it can be enacted, if at all.

• **No Cotton Law Likely** — Does this mean there'll be no new cotton legislation enacted? Probably yes, so far as a brand new program of the kind that either USDA, Farm Bureau, or House Agriculture Committee are proposing. Even assuming cotton men here get together on a new program, it wouldn't have one chance in a hundred of becoming law if included in a hodge-podge omnibus bill not to Administration liking. And, certainly, it couldn't pass Congress on its own—regardless of its merits.

Puns one dejected Cotton Bloc lawmaker with whom we talked regarding chances of a new program, either in or out of an omnibus bill: "It's doomed if it is and doomed if it isn't."

Our own opinion—though it may be a minority one—is that the dim prospect for a major program change doesn't rule out some compromise to prevent a sharp cut in cotton acreage next year. We've outlined what such a compromise might be—USDA agreeing to the same allotment as this year and Congress agreeing to the same level of price support.

A word of caution, though, not to expect any final word for some time yet. Compromise won't even be openly talked until the matter of the omnibus bill is settled, probably late in the session.



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Maid of Cotton Contest Plans Are Underway

In an effort to expand an advanced planning program for the annual South Plains Maid of Cotton contest, Chairman Dixon White of Lubbock has announced a full slate of committees.

The annual contest will be held Oct. 20 and 21 in conjunction with meetings of USDA's Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee and the Spinner-Breeder Conference, Oct. 20 to 22.

Heading the list of committee appointments was the contest committee with Weldon Gibbs chairman. Other members are George Brassell and David Blackburn.

Charles Signor was named chairman of the Cotton Ball committee and Raymond King, Wayne Prather, Robert Snyder, Bill Wright and James Moss, members.

Other committees named were: Judges —Roy Forkner, chairman; Roy Davis and George Pfeiffenberger; Contestants — Conrad Lohoefer, chairman; Dean James G. Allen, Dean Florence Phillips and John I. Bowling; Finance—Rufus Grisham, chairman; Ben Low, E. W. Williams, Croft Bigham and Jim Ed Waller; Promotion and Publicity—D. C. Prince, chairman; C. W. Ratliff, Horton Shipley, Jack Creel and Tom Brown; Hostess—Mrs. Hiram Parks, chairman; Mrs. J. R. Moxley, Mrs. Kirk Dean and Miss Sarah Daviss; Luncheon —Creel and Grisham.

In addition to these committees, White also announced appointment of a South Plains Cotton Promotion committee to conduct a continual program of information and publicity on cotton throughout the area.

Davis was named chairman and members are L. L. Glazner, Price, Pfeiffenberger, Bowling, Lanse Turner and Forkner.

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Charles F. Goldthwait Is Given $1,000 Award

Charles F. Goldthwait, retired former head of cotton chemical processing research at the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, ARS, USDA, has received a $1,000 award for his development of a new type of conforming cotton bandage. The award, recommended by the ARS Incentive Awards Committee, was presented during recent ceremonies at the Division's New Orleans laboratory.

Goldthwait and his coworkers spent three years developing the bandage, made of chemically modified cotton. The development cost was slight ($75,000 based on salaries and expenses) when compared to savings afforded the Government—$5 million in military procurement during 1952 alone.

Goldthwait retired in July 1956, after 15 years at the New Orleans laboratory and after more than 50 years in textile research. Since his retirement he has been Visiting Research Professor of Textile Chemistry at the School of Textiles, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh.

New Bulletin

COTTON PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

U.S. Department of Commerce recently published Bulletin No. 194, "Cotton Production and Distribution" for the year ending July 31, 1957.

The bulletin contains information on the supply and distribution of cotton and linters in the U.S., cotton production in the U.S., consumption and stocks of cotton and linters, cotton spindles in the U.S., U.S. imports and exports of cotton and linters, cottonseed and cottonseed products, world production, consumption and stocks of cotton, as well as many charts.

It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for 30 cents.

Philippine Copra Production Expected to Decrease

Philippine copra production in 1958 is expected to be about 15 percent below the record 1,300,000 long tons of 1957 because of extensive drouth damage.

First quarter production is estimated at one-fifth under the same period of 1957, and second quarter production is expected to be down at least as much, and probably more. Thus, the firm market conditions of recent months are expected to continue during the first half of 1958 because of reduced production, effects of the temporary suspension of the three-cents-per-pound processing tax on coconut oil in the U.S., barter contracts in copra, and political distrubances in Indonesia, USDA reports.

Supply and demand prospects in the latter half of 1958 largely depend upon weather conditions in the Philippine Republic this summer and the degree of recovery of Indonesian exports after civil disturbances end.

■ **E. B. (DICK) FREE, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, was featured in an article in a recent issue of the company publication, The Paymaster.**

costs of

IRRIGATION

in the delta

■ IRRIGATION COSTS in the Mississippi Delta have been surveyed by Mississippi State College, and summarized as follows:

Wells in the Delta offer a dependable and fairly cheap source of irrigation water. It is possible to develop and equip a well delivering 2,000 gallons of water per minute for approximately $5,000. Annual pumping costs for such a well could be expected to average around $0.45 per acre-inch. For smaller wells, these pumping costs will increase; they may go as high as $1.00 per acre-inch. For large wells— those in the neighborhood of a pumping capacity of 2,500 gallons per minute, annual costs range fom 25 to 35 cents per acre-inch.

Based on the 145 farms included in the study, investment in irrigation equipment averaged $73 per acre irrigated for sprinkler systems, $57 for gated-pipe systems, $36 for siphon-tube systems, and $50 for other gravity systems. Average investment for the 145 farms was $56 per acre irrigated.

Annual operating costs per acre irrigated averaged as follows: Sprinkler systems, $18; gated-pipe systems $18; siphon-tube systems, $8; and other gravity systems, $12. Average annual costs for all systems amounted to $15 per acre irrigated.

In appraising these costs it should be kept in mind that supplemental irrigation is relatively new in the Mississippi Delta and the majority of producers who are using it have had little or no previous experience. Both management and labor are "feeling their way" in the use of the practice. The planning and management of the individual operator continues to be the chief factor affecting labor requirements and costs.

As management and labor gain more knowledge and experience, efficiency in the use of irrigation would naturally be expected to occur. These increased efficiencies may also alter the cost relationships existing among the various distribution methods.

With present practices and techniques, and 1956 prices, an increase in yield of 255 pounds of seed cotton, 15 bushels of corn, or seven bushels of soybeans per acre would be required to cover the direct and associated cost of two irrigations.

Foreign Trade Group Names Two Dallas Bankers

Albert Long, vice-president, Republic National Bank of Dallas, has been elected president of the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade; and W. H. Roberts, vice-president, First National Bank in Dallas, has been elected secretary of the Association.

The organization is a professional group for bankers whose specialties are in international trade. Long heads Republic's foreign and commodity operations and Roberts heads First National's foreign trade and cotton departments. Both men are widely known throughout the cotton industry.

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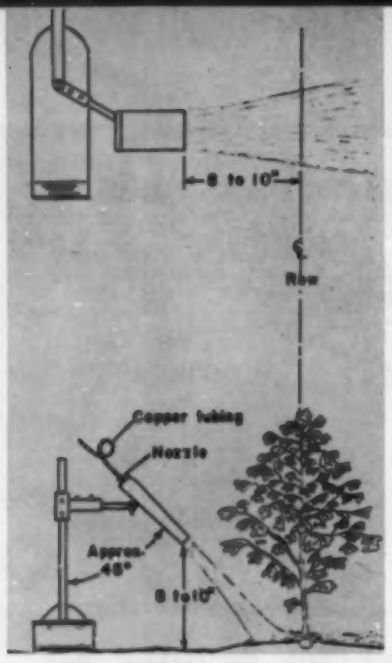
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PROPER SETTING for the flat type burner on a flame cultivator.

FLAME CULTIVATION

By E. B. WILLIAMSON
Agricultural Engineer, USDA-Mississippi Delta Branch Station, Stoneville.

FLAME is an effective weapon for farmers in the battle against weeds in some areas.

It is not the sole answer in itself, but when properly used along with or following other modern weed control measures, it has proved economical.

Flame cultivation has proved particularly adaptable for mid-season and late-season weed control in cotton. It also has been effective in controlling weeds in corn, sugarcane, and other crops in the Southern States.

One of the principal advantages of flame cultivation is that it fits particularly well into a mechanized weed control program. For instance, one of the most economical methods of controlling weeds in cotton with a minimum of hand labor at the Delta Station has been the application of a pre-emergence herbicide followed by one to three applications of post-emergence oil and three to five applications of flame.

Other advantages include beneficial effects on associated cultural practices. For instance, with flame cultivation it is not necessary to cultivate as close to the crop nor as deep as would otherwise be necessary. This reduces the chances of damaging feeder roots, particularly late in the season.

It also eliminates the need for heavy "dirting," which leaves a row shape undesirable for mechanical harvesting.

Flame works well in combination with conventional sweeps. By cultivating the row middles and flaming the drill area simultaneously with one tractor unit, manpower requirements are cut in half, machine operating costs are materially reduced, and machine traffic through the field is lessened.

Flame has been used effectively in killing young annual woods and grasses, such as morning glories, nutgrass, and crabgrass. However, it is not very effective on pigweeds, cockleburs, perennial vines, or Johnsongrass unless in the seedling stage. The best results are obtained when weeds are tender and less than three inches tall. Frequent flame applications, rather than occasional heavy flaming, will normally produce the best results. When weeds are as tall as the cultivated crop, they cannot be destroyed with flame without causing excessive crop damage. Flaming can normally be started when the base of the cotton stalk is about three-sixteenths-inch in diameter. The plant will then be about eight or 10 inches tall and eight to 10 weeks old.

A smooth, low row profile is necessary for maximum efficiency with flame. High ridges or clods along the drill not only will shield small weeds from the hot blast flame, but also will cause the flame to be deflected up into the crop.

The total cost of flaming, including equipment, tractor operation, and fuel, will range from $0.70 to $1.20 per acre in the Midsouth.

The consumption of LP gas will vary according to tractor speed, orifice tip size, and line pressure. An average setting of 40 pounds pressure on a 2-2502 (double orifice) tip will use about 5.33 gallons per acre at two miles per hour or 3.5 gallons at three miles per hour.

• **Some Disadvantages** — Admittedly, there are some disadvantages in using this practice. Foremost is its limited usefulness in very young cotton, the period when the most labor is normally required for weeding. During this period, some other method of weed control must be used. Then there is the problem of handling other cultural practices in a way that will not interfere with the efficiency of flaming. The cost of fuel is also excessive in some areas, according to reports from farmers and research workers.

Flame has proved especially adaptable to late-season control of weeds in cotton. The value of late-season control is becoming increasingly important in the production of high quality cotton when mechanical harvesting is used.

A wet season, such as 1957, or irrigation in a normal season, will usually cause the growth of late weeds that tend to lower the quality of machine-picked cotton. Tests have shown that flaming can be used in cotton until boll opening begins or until the stalks become so large that they will be damaged by the

(Continued on Page 30)

FLAME CULTIVATOR equipped with Stoneville flat type burners.



• "Choice Plan" Asked By Council Board

A PROGRAM for cotton that would give individual farmers a choice between higher acres and a lower price or lower acreage and a higher price was advocated May 23 in a report issued by directors of the National Cotton Council.

Board Chairman George G. Chance of Bryan, Texas, pointed out that if legislation is not passed the industry faces a cut of more than 20 percent in acreage allotted for cotton in 1959—from around 17,500,000 at present to 14 million.

The board urged adoption of a "choice plan" as a "transitional program pointed toward a competitive, one-price system, coupled with a permanent program under which the price would be at or move to a competitive level as soon as possible."

"It should avoid problems involved in the present law, which fails to take cotton's competition into account," the report added.

All elements of the industry were urged to unite in working with the legislative and executive branches of the government in the enactment of the necessary legislation immediately. The report also urged two other steps:

(1) "In determining marketing quotas and acreage allotments, provision should be made for adequate supplies of cotton both in the U.S. and abroad, with due allowance for the quality requirements of the market and for the large margin of error which is inherent in forecasting production, consumption and exports a year or more ahead. Provision also should be made for increasing established allotments by administrative action in the event a quality shortage should develop after an allotment has been announced.

(2) "Farmers should be permitted, under reasonable regulations, to transfer allotments within a county or state under a rental or purchase agreement."

The directors declared:

"Despite most strenuous efforts on the part of the industry and many Cotton Belt Congressmen and Senators, an increase in cotton acreage in 1958 was not obtained, due primarily to complications arising from the Soil Bank program.

"With regard to 1959 and thereafter, substantial progress has been made by producers and other segments of the cotton industry, as well as by congressional leaders from the Cotton Belt, in developing approaches generally in line with the objectives set forth in the resolution adopted by the Council in Phoenix.

"The Council's board of directors has carefully reviewed all these developments; and in addition has appraised the extremely critical situation which inevitably will confront the cotton industry if action is not taken by the present Congress to meet this crisis. Without adequate legislation this year, cotton faces further major declines in its markets and a resurgence of its competitors, both in this country and abroad —developments that unquestionably will mean drastic and permanent losses to the U.S. cotton industry."

■ **BOB NEWTON is managing Farmers' Cooperative Gin Association at Enochs, Texas. He succeeds GARY WEAVER, now manager of Owens Cooperative Gin near Ralls.**

A. K. Burrow Honored By Southwestern

A. K. Burrow, Memphis, will receive an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Southwestern University, Memphis, June 3. He and his wife gave the school a library in 1953 and a dining hall, named Catherine Burrow Dining Hall, last years.

Born in Macedonia, Tenn., in 1871, he was in the cotton linter business from 1888 to 1947, when he retired.

During both World Wars he served as purchaser of cotton linters for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., foremost manufacturers of explosives, and during World War I, after the government took over control of all the linters of the nation, Burrow became the sole channel for the entire American supply, shipping to the various American factories and to the Allies abroad.

He is a long time elder in the First Presbyterian Church, Rotarian and member of the board of Family Service. He is Southwestern's treasurer, a member of its board of directors, executive committee and investment committee.

Club Hears Raymond King

Raymond King, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., discussed effective cotton insect control at the May 26 meeting of Lubbock Agricultural Club.

■ **ROSS HERRINGTON has succeeded R. C. SCHWARTZ as manager of the Paymaster Gin at Quitaque, Texas.**

FACT

for ADVERTISERS:

■ **Your advertising message in this issue will be read by cotton gin and oil mill men in every cotton and oil-seed-growing section of every producing state—from California to the Carolinas and throughout the Midwestern soybean belt.**

Merkel

(Continued from Page 7)

pre-war gins these cottons were discounted on the market two to three grades because of the trash content. Laboratory spinning tests performed on these early trial lots showed that these cottons produced good quality yarns, superior in some instances to yarns produced from comparable hand pickings. The tests did indicate, however, that the manufacturing waste (picker and card) was somewhat higher than from the hand pickings.

"These tests *did not* show that the end use or spinning value of the machine-picked cottons was two to three grades ($40 to $50 on today's market) lower than comparable hand-picked. The price tag again forced action and the result was the saw-type lint cleaner. The government flow-through lint cleaner was tested in the Laboratory from 1945 until it was released to the industry following the 1947 ginning season. The results of these tests were reported to the industry along with results obtained from field tests on commercial model units in operation at that time.

"These reports stated that grade improvements to two-thirds grade were possible from the addition of lint cleaning on spindle-picked cottons. Slight reductions in yarn appearance grade from the use of these cleaners were accompanied by significant reductions in manufacturing waste. Slight nep increases were noted but were not considered of major importance in view of the cleaning accomplished. Also there was less fiber degradation from lint cleaning than from very elaborate seed cotton cleaning combinations, which would not produce the same end result gradewise.

"This short review should supply part of the answer to why the gin is what it is. It should also point up the fact that there is something seriously wrong with our quality evaluation and pricing system. If such were not the case, you buyers would be able to pick the cottons suited to your uses, possibly undried and non-lint cleaned, paying for them *not* on the basis of what they looked like, but on the basis of how well you knew they would perform in your mill.

"Such an evaluation might show that rough preparation cotton would spin well, since it is an indication that the moisture content was high at time of ginning. It is extremely doubtful that it would show the cotton to be worth one full grade less than a comparable smooth bale. This might also show that modern machine (spindle) picked cottons which are normally harvested early, or before field degradation sets in, are better spinning cottons even though they might have more trash. Such a new evaluation system would quickly force ginners to meet demands of farmers for processing which would produce the highest per bale dollar value, even as they are now doing under the grade and staple system. The difference would be that the highest grade (as we know it now) would not necessarily be the highest dollar value. Lacking the tools for such complete evaluation, you are still forced to buy cottons on standards which are not always adequate for the purpose. There is some hope that the recommendations of the Industry-USDA Study Group and the Fact-Finding Committee on Cotton Quality will lead to an intensive research program for the development of instruments and techniques which will help you completely evaluate the bales before you buy them."

Merkel then outlined for his audience some of the methods and equipment used in a modern gin, and how they influence grade, fiber and spinning qualities. He used slides to show what research has brought out regarding these ginning practices.

"All of this," said Merkel, "further emphasizes that the farmer and ginner are striving to realize the last net dollar available from each bale.

"The development of the modern gin to include drying, elaborate seed cotton cleaning, and finally, lint cleaning machinery has resulted from efforts to produce high grades. Changes in machines and techniques generally proceed at a rate determined by the amount of economic pressure exerted. These developments come faster when heavy discounts or high premiums make them more desirable. The development of gin driers to escape penalties for rough preparation, the addition of seed cotton cleaning to enable the gin satisfactorily to process roughly harvested cottons, and the use of lint cleaners to upgrade machine-picked cottons containing large quantities of leaf but otherwise of good quality are perfect examples of human nature responding to economic stimuli.

"Unfortunately, grade improvement benefits due to cleanings have been obtained at the expense of slight reductions in fiber and spinning properties. Reductions in trash content were accompanied by reductions in manufacturing waste, a factor definitely on the plus side from the mill standpoint. The big question is: 'How can cotton quality be measured fast enough and accurately enough to allow the marketing system to place values on bales which are in line with end-use value?'

"When such an evaluation system is available and used, the ginner will again respond to the farmer's demand that his cotton be processed to produce the top spinning value. At that time the farmer will no doubt also pay more attention to producing top spinning value cottons and harvesting them so as to preserve their inherent properties. Only then can the industry move forward to a better understanding from producer to spinner," Merkel concluded.

Luscombe

(Continued from Page 7)

controls. The extremely wide ranges of moisture, trash content and physical properties are not compatible with developing sensitive control systems. This can best be illustrated by visualizing what would happen to the production schedule in your mills if, every 15 minutes, it was necessary to shift from Strict Middling 1-1/16-inch to Good Ordinary 15/16-inch, then to Strict Low Middling Gray one inch staple."

• **Color and Moisture** — Color — the third determinant in classers' grade, is a nebulous term. No well defined cause-and-effect relationships have been established between cottons of different colors and their performance in manufacturing. Physical tests for elements, such as length and strength, do not indicate degradation of these properties, especially if mixed with normal cotton. However, if cottons of similar color are isolated and tested, effects of degradation are evident.

"Tests at the Southeastern Laboratory have established that certain colors in cotton indicate excessive fineness, immaturity, lack of strength and other deleterious characteristics. Other colors indicate no apparent degradation. Microbial infection, disease or insect damage contribute to changes in color. The degree of change or intensity of the color often reflects the extent of degradation, the more intense the color the greater the damage.

"Micro-organisms continue to grow, when in the presence of relatively high moisture and temperature, after the cotton has been ginned and packaged. Lint moisture of above seven percent, coupled with temperatures above approximately 70° F., favor growth of these cellulose-attacking bacteria and fungi. In this respect, gin drying of cotton may be a blessing insomuch as dried bales of cotton seldom have greater than seven percent lint moisture as they come off the gin press. Continuing research should reveal the extent of damage attributable to micro-organisms and a means for detecting and eliminating damaged cotton."

• **Packaging and Handling** — This research worker also suggested to his audience the opportunities for improving the packaging and handling of cotton, such as smaller bales in a form which could be unrolled in a continuous lap for easy blending at the mill.

Those in research know that it is essential to look ahead, and not be bound by tradition, custom or temporary fluctuations in market price, he added.

"Our first consideration is to measure the excellence of character or of some special attribute. Once true quality is measured, standards can be established which will hold true regardless of price. Price does not determine true quality—but true quality must be reflected in price if cotton is to retain its stature in the fiber world," he concluded.



CALENDAR



• June 1-3—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Hotel Galvez, Galveston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. B. C. Lundy, Greenville, Miss., and Woodson Campbell, Hollandale, Miss., co-chairmen.

• June 5-7—American Cotton Congress at Harlingen, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico. For hotel or motel reservation write: Harry Nunn, Madison Hotel, Harlingen. For general information write to Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas.

• June 8-10—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Baker Hotel, Dallas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 11-13 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi. Gordon Marks, 890 Milner Building, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 18-20—Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. Gordon W. Marks, secretary, Jackson, Miss.

• June 23-24 — Joint Convention, North Carolina, South Carolina and Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Associations. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers' Building, Raleigh, N.C.; C. M. Scales, 318 Grande Theatre Building, Atlanta; or South Carolina Association, P. O. Box 514, Columbia, S.C.

• June 25-27 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Lake Texoma Lodge, Kingston, Okla. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary.

• June 26-27—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, N.M., secretary.

• Aug. 12-14—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Memorial Center, Brownsville, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Aug. 18—National Soybean Processors' Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; R. G. Houghtlin, president, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

• Aug. 19-20—American Soybean Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, Hudson, Iowa.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 21-22 — Spinner-Breeder Conference. Lubbock, Texas. (In conjunction with USDA Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee meeting and South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest.) For information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., or Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Lubbock National Bank Building, Lubbock.

• Dec. 17-18—Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

1959

• Feb. 9-10—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• March 3-4—Western Cotton Production Conference. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, sponsors.

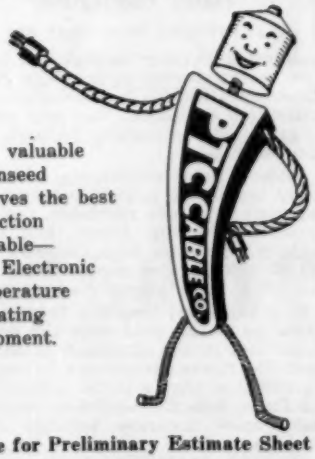
• March 13-15—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual meeting. Bakersfield, Calif. Harold F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, general chairman.

• April 5-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas.

• May 10-11-12 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Mark Hopkins and Fairmount Hotels, San Francisco. John F. Moloney, 43 North Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

■ LINDA BICKLEY, daughter of W. R. BICKLEY, manager of Western Cottonoil Co. Mill at Pecos, Texas, was Freshman Favorite of Pecos High School this year.

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Part II—PROCESSED PLANT PROTEINS

W. W. CRAVENS AND ENDRE SIPOS, Soybean Oil Meal. SIDNEY J. CIRCLE WITH DALE W. JOHNSON, Edible Isolated Soybean Protein. GORDON D. ROSEN, Groundnuts and Groundnut Meal. A. M. ALTSCHUL, C. M. LYMAN AND F. H. THURBER, Cottonseed Meal. ROBERT W. CALDWELL, Sesame Meal. D. R. CLANDININ, Sunflower Seed Oil Meal. B. C. CHRISTIAN, Rapeseed, Mustard-Seed, and Poppy-Seed Meals. SETH W. PETERSON, Linseed Oil Meal. J. A. KNEELAND, Minor Oilseed and Tree Nut Meals. L. V. CURTIN, Coconut Oil Meal. J. G. COLLINGWOOD, Palm Kernel Meal. C. R. THOMPSON, Alfalfa and Other Leaf Meals. I. DESCHAMPS, Peas and Beans. C. S. BORUFF AND J. M. VAN LANEN, Fermentation Feedstuffs. R. D. SEELEY, Milling Feeds. J. L. STOKES, Microbial Proteins. W. A. P. BLACK, The Algae. D. S. BOLLEY AND R. L. HOLMES, Inedible Oilseed Meals. E. G. KELLEY, Plant Residues and Pomaces. T. H. HOPPER, Amino Acid Composition of Foodstuffs. Appendix: National Average Food Supplies.

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• Calcot Will Hold Annual Meeting

CALCOT, the cotton cooperative serving California and Arizona, will hold its annual meeting June 24. Four thousand persons are expected at Mooney's Grove Park, near Visalia.

Gin Managers Dick Huth of Visalia, Roscoe Honeycutt and Cal Callahan of Tule River and Clyde Smith of Sequoia are in charge of arrangements.

Registration in the morning will be followed by noon barbecue. Results of the election of directors will be announced in the afternoon and General Manager Russell Kennedy will make his report on the year's operations. (Kennedy was the subject of a feature article May 3 in THE PRESS.)

Districts in which directors are to be elected, and the present directors, are: District 5 Farmers Cooperative Gin, Buttonwillow, W. L. Smith; Dist. 9 Tule River Cooperative Gin, Tulare, Anton Simonich; Dist. 13 Central Valley Cooperative, Hanford, Lyman D. Griswold; Dist. 16 Caruthers Cooperative Gin, Caruthers, Carl C. Gunlund; Dist. 17 Westside Farmers Co-op Gin, San Joaquin, Ejnar Hansen; Dist. 20 Eastearddale Cooperative Gin, Kingsburg, Fred J. Zethraeus; Dist. 24 Island Cooperative Gin, Lemoore, John C. Nunes; Dist. 26 Dos Palos Cooperative Gin, Dos Palos, Stanley M. Cotta; Dist. 28 Kern Delta Cooperative Gin, Bakersfield, John H. Gilli; Dist. 29 Richland Cooperative Gin, Shafter, Kermeth G. Anderson; Dist. 30 Kern Lake Co-op Gin, Bakersfield, Frank Garone; Dist. E Yuma County, Arizona Representative, Homer L. Kryger.

Mill Men Attend Rotary

The cotton and oil mill industry was well represented at the Blytheville, Ark., Rotary meeting on May 16. Ralph Woodruff, Delta Products Co., Wilson, Ark.; J. E. Dicks, Swift, Blytheville; T. F. Horn, Buckeye, Memphis; Dalton Gandy, NCPA, Ruston, La.; and Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, were present.

Flame Cultivation

(Continued from Page 26)

machine in passing through the field.

In recent studies at the Delta Branch Experiment Station in Mississippi, flame cultivation equipment has been adapted to and used successfully on high clearance machines.

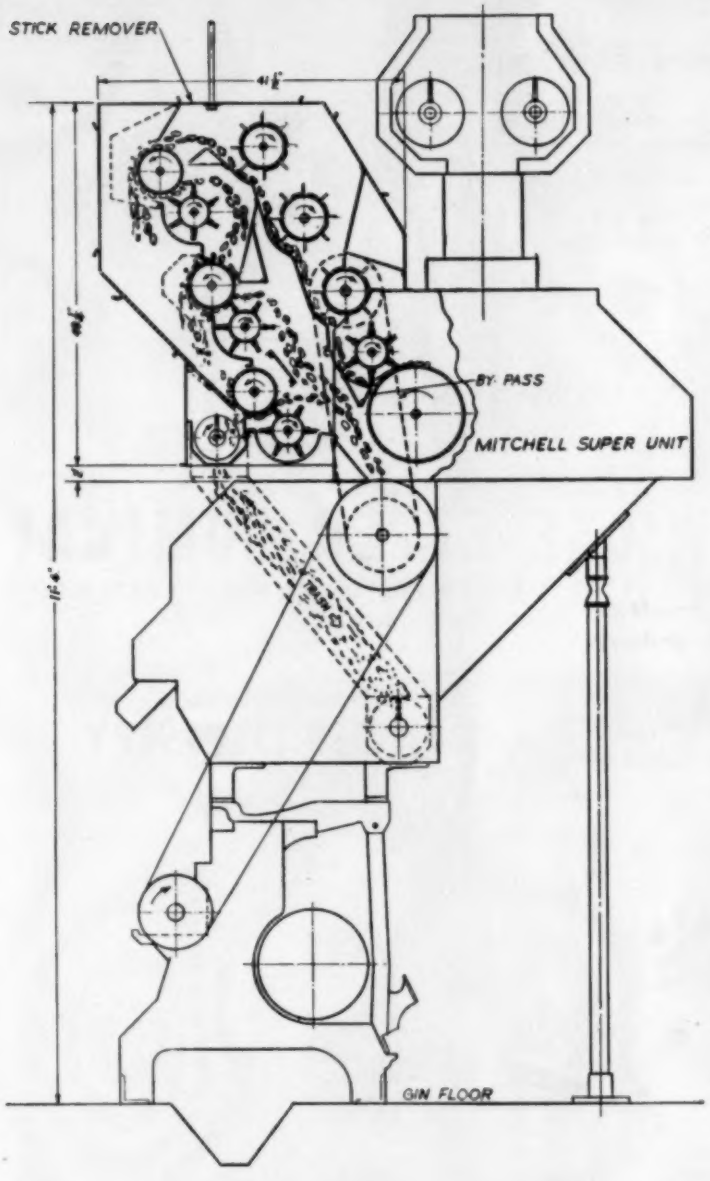
Modern flame cultivators, which normally consist of a high pressure tank, vaporizer, pressure regulator, fuel lines, burners, mounting frame, and burner skids, are provided with foolproof methods of setting, and require little attention after being properly adjusted.

It is suggested that any farmer using flame go to the field with the machine either late in the afternoon or at night when the flame pattern can be observed. He will then have a better conception of the flame behavior and accordingly can make more accurate settings of his machine.

More detailed information about flame cultivation is in Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins 545 and 556.

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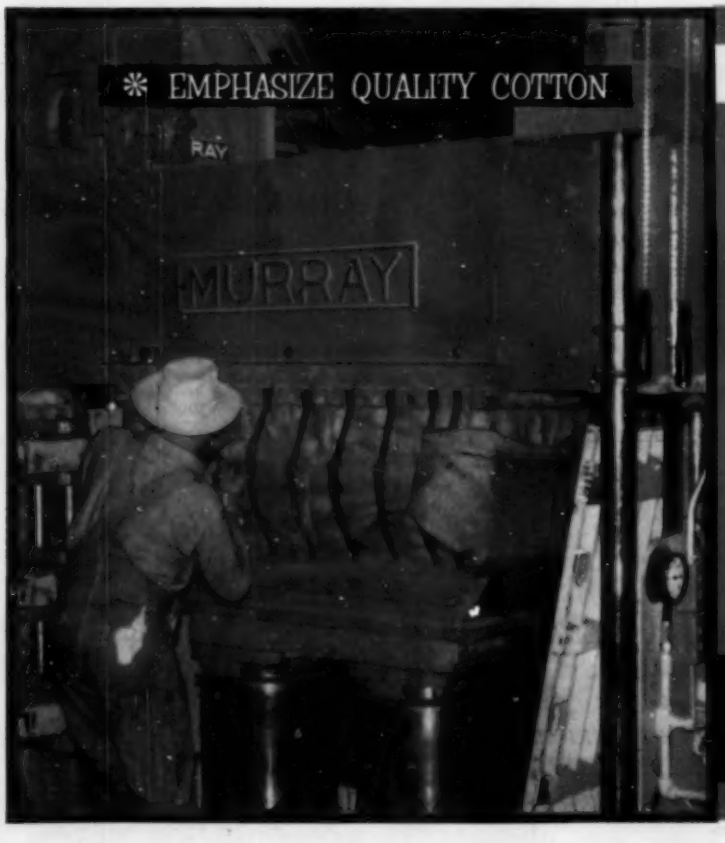
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